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SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE LATE WILLIAM PALEY, D. D. ARCHDEACON OF CARLISLE, WITH A PORTRAIT.

IN the course of our periodical labours, we feel a pleasure in bringing forward to the notice of our readers, the character of the great and the good; and it is our duty to hold up their talents and virtues to the admiration of mankind. Biography yields ample materials for instruction. It presents human nature in every attitude and form of which it is susceptible. It kindles a spirit of emulation in the breast of the young, by the exhibition of examples worthy of imitation—whilst it leads the thoughtless and unsuspecting to consider their ways, by placing before them individuals, whose vices or follies have involved them in misery. Thus operating powerfully on our hopes and our fears—this species of writing conduces eminently to the promotion of our present and future felicity. We are now, however, called upon to pourtray the character of a man, whose *writings* have contributed, in no small degree, to the intellectual and moral improvement of the world.

William Paley was born in 1743, at Peterborough, and his father was a respectable clergyman, who held a small living in the vicinity of that city. Soon after the birth of his son he removed to Giggleswick, in Yorkshire, where he was appointed master of the Grammar School, a situation which he retained till his decease. Thus employed in the education of youth, it is to be supposed that the improvement of his own offspring would not be neglected. Accordingly, we find that the son received every proper attention—and at this early period of his life, was laid that solid foundation for literary eminence, which he afterwards obtained. With pleasing emotions indeed, must the venerable old gentleman have contemplated the progress of his pupil to distinction. Here the fond labours of the parent met with their appropriate reward.

In the *seventeenth* year of his age, Dr. Paley left the house of his father, and became a student of Christ College, Cambridge. His time here must have been diligently improved, for he brought himself into notice upon the first opportunity afforded him, for the display of his talents. Questions, it seems, were agitated in the public schools, on the topics of Natural and Moral Philosophy—and he discovered on these occasions, extraordinary specimens of quickness and sagacity. It is, however, to be observed, that in these contests, he was apt to put himself into peculiar attitudes, as was also Dr. Watson, the present celebrated Bishop of Landaff—and both of them were caricatured in a drawing, by Bunbury, so as to excite the risible faculties of the residents in the University.

In 1763, Dr. Paley took the degree of B. A. and received the applauses to which he was entitled, in passing through the accustomed process of examination. Indeed it appears from the testimonies of contemporaries, that he acquitted himself with an ability which shewed the vigour of his powers, and the extent of his attainments.

Having completed his studies at the University, he became an assistant to a school at Greenwich, where he continued about three years. At the expiration of this period, he was chosen Fellow of Christ College, and took up his residence at the University. Soon afterwards he was appointed to be one of the tutors of the college, an event, important in its literary consequences. Far from contenting himself with a listless and indolent discharge of duty, he immediately applied all the energies of his mind to the purposes of instruction. Here it is imagined, he laid the basis for most of his publications—and from the repetition of his lectures, he gradually improved them for the eye of the public, by whom their merits have been duly appreciated. The office of tutor has, in other instances, led to fame—the works of *Reid*, *Priestley*, and *Beattie* in particular, at least many of them, originated in a se-

ries of instruction to the rising generation. Whilst he retained the office of tutor, he became acquainted with Dr. John Law, son of the venerable Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, though at that time, master of Peterhouse. The connection thus formed, had an important influence on Dr. Paley's life, for the promotion he obtained in the church, was through this means, and led him ultimately to relinquish a situation which he had filled for many years with reputation.

In 1776, Dr. Paley quitted college, and formed a matrimonial connection. At first he resided on a small benefice in Cumberland; and afterwards he was presented with the living of Appleby, in Westmoreland. Nor was it long after, that he was promoted to a prebendal stall in the cathedral church, of Carlise; together with the living of Dalston, in the vicinity of that city. In the year 1782, upon Dr. John Law's being made Bishop of Elphin, in Ireland, he became Archdeacon of the Diocese of Carlisle. These preferments were the fruits of private friendship, and do honour to the regard that gave rise to them.

In 1789, Dr. James Yorke, the present Bishop of Ely, offered him the mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge —a singular instance of honourable and disinterested patronage. He, however, declined the offer after some hesitation —but has handsomely expressed his gratitude for the favours intended him, in his dedication of "The Evidences of Christianity." His publications (which we shall afterwards notice) began at this time to be pretty generally circulated, and attracted attention. Further preferment now flowed in upon him, through various channels, and from quarters which were by him little suspected. The Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Prettyman, gave him the sub-deanery of Lincoln, on condition that he should vacate his stall in the Cathedral of Carlisle, and procure him the liberty of naming his successor, with which the present Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Vernon, enabled him to comply. The Bishop of Durham also bestowed upon him the valuable living of Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, but it was at the same time stipulated, that his Lordship should be allowed to present to two other livings, then in the possession of Dr. Paley; and it is but justice to add, that Dr. Vernon, together with the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, who were the patrons, with great politeness, transferred their rights to his Lordship. In consequence of these promotions, Dr. Paley was in the habit of passing his winters at Lincoln, and his summers at Bishop Wearmouth, at which place, this great and good man breathed his last, on the 25th of May, 1805; after having undergone three weeks of severe indisposition. No particulars of his illness have transpired—but he is said to have borne it with christian patience and devout resignation. He was a large muscular man, above the ordinary size, inclining to corpulence, and of a florid complexion. He was twice married, and has left eight children by his first wife, four sons and four daughters. He was partial to little amusements, because they relaxed his mind, and exhilarated his spirits. He was fond of the pacific employ of angling—it being, according to honest Walton, favourable to study and contemplation. As a proof of his attachment to it, his portrait has been given to the public in the very act of angling—and the singularity of his appearance with the usual appendages of *rod* and *line*, has led the spectator to some odd speculations on the subject. As he is said to have derived peculiar pleasure from intelligent and chearful company, so the coruscations of his wit, and the sallies of his humour were the frequent subjects of admiration. For his friends he retained a special ardour of affection, and indeed he was to them the subject of particular endearment. It is seldom that so studious a man possessed so many pleasing habits; nor must it be forgotten that he exhibited the mild, chearful, and benevolent spirit of our common christianity. Indeed his works contain the best display of his temper and character—they are at once the substantial memorial of his fame, and will hand down his name to succeeding generations. Such was the life of Dr. William Paley—we now proceed to the enumeration of his *works* —these are few, but highly important, and well known. We will take a cursory survey of their nature, design and tendency.—We, however, shall consider them not after the order in which they were published; but according to the order in which they ought to be perused. That they should be composed and given to the world in this retrograde manner, was perhaps accidental, but is

assuredly a matter of indifference. They altogether form an admirable system of speculative and practical truth; and cannot be read by any thoughtful and serious individual, without contributing to his improvement.

1. *Natural Theology; or, Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity; collected from the Appearances of Nature.* The work is distributed into *twenty seven* chapters, with these titles—State of the Argument—State of the Argument continued—Application of the Argument—On the Succession of Plants and Animals—Application of the Argument continued—The Argument Cumulative—Of the Mechanical and Immechanical Functions of Animals and Vegetables—Of Mechanical Arrangement in the Human Frame—Of the Bones—Of the Muscles—Of the Vessels of Animal Bodies—Of the Animal Structure, regarded as a Mass—Comparative Anatomy—Peculiar Orginization—Prospective Continuances—Relations—Compensations—The Relation of Animated Bodies to Inanimated Nature—Instincts—Insects—Plants—The Elements—Astronomy—Personality of the Deity---Natural Attributes of the Deity---Goodness of the Deity---Conclusion. Such are the contents of this inestimable work. The anatomical part, we understand, was given him by a gentleman of the surgical profession; and it is marked by an uncommon accuracy. The ground had been occupied by Derham and others; but the progress of science has been so great of late years, that fresh facts have been ascertained—all tending to strengthen and consolidate our belief in the existence and attributes of the Deity. The constitution of the human frame is closely investigated, and with good reason; for this argument brought over Galen from atheism—the celebrated physician of antiquity. The *chapter on the Goodness of the Deity* has been much admired, and the *Conclusion* is so drawn up that the recapitulation conveys the strongest conviction to the mind. Indeed the materials of which the volume is composed; and the skill with which they are arranged, are entitled to the highest commendation. It may be pronounced the most materly production that has ever yet appeared on the subject. And it is a pleasing reflection that if (as some insinuate) atheism has made its progress amongst us, we have the best means possible of checking its pernicious effects. Thus naturalists have observed that such is the goodness of Providence, that wherever any species of poison grows, there also will be found an antidote to counteract its baneful tendency.

2. *A View of the Evidences of Christianity*, in three parts, has been deemed as masterly a defence of *revealed*, as the former is of *natural* religion. The first part treats of the direct Historical Evidence of Christianity, and wherein it is distinguished from the Evidence alleged for other Miracles—the second—of the Auxiliary Evidences of Christianity—and the third is a brief Consideration of popular Objections. It is an admirable compendium of all that has been advanced, by different writers, on this interesting subject. The learned and venerable Dr. Lardner had, with incredible pains, brought together the testimonies of the earliest writers in favour of the leading facts of the New Testament. To this work Dr. Paley constantly refers, and of its contents he has judiciously availed himself. He has also defended revelation in its grand leading features, avoiding the intermixture of foreign topics, and not touching on those controversial doctrines which have perplexed the understandings, and spoiled the tempers of more than half the christian world. He has shewn special wisdom in thus conducting the argument with so much advantage to himself, and with so much benefit to others. The alarming progress of infidelity, in the course of the last century, rendered a production of this kind of inestimable utility. We are not therefore surprised at its flattering reception by every sect and denomination. Though we had many other excellent treatises in defence of revealed religion—there were none so plain, yet so convincing; so full, and yet so concise—in a word, there were none so well adapted, in every respect, to arrest the progress, and silence the clamours of infidelity. Indeed it is impossible to peruse this "View of the Evidences of Christianity," without feeling our best hopes cherished, our noblest expectations confirmed; thus leading us to indulge with greater confidence, and with more grateful emotions, the prospect of a blessed immortality. "When a future state, and the revelation of a future state (says this able vindicator of our holy religion) is not only perfectly consistent with the attributes of the Being who governs the universe; but when it

is more—when it alone removes the appearances of contrariety which attend the operations of his will, towards creatures, capable of merit and demerit, of reward and punishment; when a strong body of historical evidence, confirmed by many internal tokens of truth and authenticity, gives us just reason to believe that *such* a revelation hath actually been made; we ought to set our minds at rest, with the assurance that, in the resources of creative wisdom, expedients cannot be wanted to carry into effect what the DEITY hath purposed; that either a new and mighty influence will descend upon the human world, to resuscitate extinguished consciousness; or that amidst the other wonderful contrivances with which the universe abounds, and by some of which we see animal life, in many instances, assuming improved forms of existence, acquiring new organs, new perceptions, and new sources of enjoyment, provision is also made, though by methods secret to us (as all the great processes of nature are) for conducting the objects of God's moral government through the necessary changes of their frame, to those final distinctions of happiness and misery, which he hath declared to be reserved for obedience, and transgression, for virtue and vice, for the use and the neglect, the right and the wrong, employment of the faculties, and opportunities with which he hath been pleased severally to entrust and to try us."

This extract is a fair specimen of the mode after which this work is planned and executed. A sensible friend indeed, once remarked to the writer of this article, that the performance had too much of the *professed advocate* in it; but it may be questioned, how far any one treatise, written in defence of a specific cause, can be altogether free from the charge. Certain it is, that the most popular objections against revelation are brought forward and answered. At the same time, it must be candidly confessed that different minds feel the force of objections in different degrees, and therefore the replies given cannot, in the nature of things, impart to every reader the same measure of satisfaction.*

3. *Horæ Paulinæ; or, the Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul evinced, by a Comparison of the Epistles which bear his Name with the Acts of the Apostles, and with one another.* The celebrated Lord Lyttleton had written on the character of Paul, as a collateral evidence for the truth of Christianity. But our present author has, by means of his *thirteen* epistles in the New Testament, in conjunction with the *Acts of the Apostles*, produced a new and striking species of evidence in favour of revealed religion. He points out certain circumstances which shew there was no fraud, no collusion in that part of the sacred history; and as the writings of Paul form so great a part of the New Testament, he has thus performed an acceptable service to the religious world. It must, however, be acknowledged, that this treatise was not the most popular of his works, though competent judges are of opinion, that it is strongly marked by *originality* of design, and *vigour* of execution. It certainly was ground which had not been previously trodden, and therefore we are the more obliged to an author who thus unexpectedly brings additional support to the cause of simple, pure, and unadulterated Christianity. But as this work is not so generally read as it deserves, we add the closing paragraph—"Here then we have a man of literal attainments, and in other points of sound judgment, (Paul) who had addicted his life to the service of the gospel. We see him in the prosecution of his purpose, travelling from country to country, enduring every species of hardship,

* It is worthy of observation, that Dr. Paley has spoken of the *Methodists* in a manner indicative of his impartiality. Having said that the *first Christians* passed much of their time in prayer, public worship, &c. somewhat like the present *Methodists and Moravians*—he in another part of the work observes, "I feel a respect for the Methodists, because I believe that there is to be found amongst them much sincere piety, and availing, though not always *well informed* Christianity; yet I never attended a meeting of theirs, but I came away with the reflection, how different what I heard was from what I read; I do not mean in doctrine, with which at present I have no concern, but in manner; how different from *the calmness, the sobriety, the good sense*, I may add the *strength and authority* of our Lord's discourses." As a celebrated Methodist preacher, not a hundred miles from the metropolis, *sneeringly* thanks Dr. Paley for having mentioned the resemblance of the Methodists to the primitive Christians; it shall only be here added, that the above passage relating to our Saviour's *discourses*, is equally deserving *his* attention; whilst both passages, coming from the same pen, may be deemed proofs of a rigorous impartiality.

encountering every extremity of danger, assaulted by the populace, punished by the magistrates, scourged, beat, stoned, left for dead; expecting, wherever he came, a renewal of the same treatment, and the same dangers; yet when driven from one city, preaching in the next, spending his whole time in the employment, sacrificing to it his pleasures, his ease, his safety, persisting in this course to old age, unaltered by the experience of perverseness, ingratitude, prejudice, desertion, unsubdued by anxiety, want, labour, persecutions, unwearied by long confinement, undismayed by the prospect of death. Such was St. Paul. We have his letters in our hands—we have also a history, purporting to be written by one of his fellow travellers, and appearing by a comparison with these letters, certainly to have been written by some person, well acquainted with the transactions of his life. From the letters, as well as from the history, we gather not only the account which we have stated of him, but that he was one out of many who acted, and suffered in the same manner, and that of those who did so, several had been the companions of Christ's ministry; the ocular witnesses, or pretending to be such, of his miracles, and of his resurrection. We moreover find the same person referring in his letters to his supernatural conversion; the particulars, and accompanying circumstances of which are related in the history, and which accompanying circumstances, if all, or any of them be true, render it impossible to have been a delusion. We also find him positively, and in appropriate terms asserting that he himself worked miracles, strictly and properly so called, in support of the mission which he executed; the history meanwhile, recording various passages of his ministry, which come up to the extent of this assertion. The question is, whether falsehood was ever attested by evidence like this. Falsehoods, we know, have found their way into reports, into tradition, into books; but is an example to be met with, of a man voluntarily undertaking a life of want and pain, of incessant fatigue, of continual peril, submitting to the loss of his home and country, to stripes and stoning, to tedious imprisonment, and a constant expectation of a violent death, for the sake of carrying about a story of what was *false*, and of what if false, he must have *known* to be so?"

4. *The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy.* This work, to use his own expressions, "Bears in many of its parts no obscure relation to the general principles of natural and revealed religion." It is divided into six books. The first contains Preliminary Considerations—the second treats of Moral Obligation—the third of Relative Duties, including those which are determinate, those that are indeterminate, and of the crimes opposite to these, and those resulting from the constitution of the sexes, and of the crimes opposed to these—the fourth of Duties to Ourselves, and the crimes opposite to these—the fifth of Duties towards God—and the sixth of the Elements of Political Knowledge. Such are its general contents; and he has discussed his subjects in so easy, pleasing and intelligible manner, that he has given to his work, a very extensive degree of popularity. It is worthy of remark, that he had even an aversion to publish on the subject, from the idea that mankind in general, paid little attention to such kind of speculations. Nor is it certain, that the production would have appeared at all, had not his friend Dr. John Law, given him a living, on the condition that it should see the light. To the author, therefore, it must have been a source of peculiar gratification to find that the performance was so favourably received by the public. At the same time, it must be remembered, that a work of this kind, embracing such a wide circle of topics, must be expected to give rise to difference of opinion. The principle of morals has always afforded scope for discussion. Dr. Paley was attacked on this score by Mr. Gisborne, in a very pointed manner. No notice, however, was taken of his attack, probably, because our author was convinced of the justice of his *principle of expediency* which he had laid down; and had carefully guarded it against those evil consequences which his antagonist had imputed to it, and with which it might otherwise have been attended. As a proof of the distinguished merit of this work, Mr. Fox, in the late debate on Catholic Emancipation, referred to it in the House of Commons; asserting at the same time, respecting the author, "That no man who valued genius, no

man who valued learning, no man who valued moderation, could hear his opinions without deference or respect."*

These were the principal works of Dr. WILLIAM PALEY, now generally read, and with a very few exceptions, generally admired. He was likewise the author of some small pieces—particularly *three sermons* on various occasions—*Sermon* at the assizes at Durham—a *Charge* to the Clergy of the Diocese of Carlisle, and *Reasons for Contentment*. It will possibly be expected that some notice should be taken of his merits as a writer; for we are aware that he has been denied the praise of *originality*. Be it so; he possesses the still greater praise of having always selected interesting subjects, and of having discussed them in a lucid and impressive manner. The writer of this article, in conversation with the late learned and respectable Gilbert Wakefield, recollects with pleasure, the high encomiastic terms in which he spoke of the talents and writings of the subject of our memoirs. It is impossible indeed to peruse what he has written, without being the wiser and the better for the perusal of it. He neither hunts after parodoxes which, like a meteor, serve only to astonish and perplex, nor has he balanced his sentences, and rounded his periods with a fastidious delicacy. His writings are every where characterised by good sense, and unaffected simplicity. It has, therefore, been very justly remarked that, "That which has distinguised him from all other writers, is the art he possessed of familiarising knowledge. He has the solidity of a philosopher, without his solemnity and reserve; he has disencumbered truth of its scholastic trappings, and accommodated it to the commonest understandings. So great is his excellence in this respect, that it has perhaps operated against his reputation. Because he is intelligible, he is thought to be not profound, for the scholar is often least apt to reverence the knowledge of his master when he most readily apprehends his instructions." In fine, as he has secured the admiration of the present age, so will he command the attention of posterity.

Islington. E.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THOUGHTS ON SEDUCTION.

LETTER III.

Δει γαρ τον ανδρα χρησιμον καθεσταναι
Μη παρθενης φθειροντα, και μοιχευοντα.

Philemon apud Justinum in lib. de Moner.

SIR,

IT is curious, no less than it is edifying, to observe how keenly the ancients felt the cruelty of the vice, which it is the purpose of these humble letters to scrutinize and condemn, by the severity of punishment we find inflicted upon the guilty. Whilst many errors of government were tolerated, and many vices of profligacy and shame avowedly encouraged under several of the ancient codes of law, this dreadful pollution of human nature, and deadly poison of human society, was unequivocally scouted and condemned by the most vigorous and apposite methods of castigation, amongst nations unenlightened by that pure emanation of morality, which has flamed forth from the meridian and omnipotent radiance of the christian religion.—But let us go on with our task, and investigate the records of antiquity: The Greek scholiast remarks upon this passage of Aristophanes:

Οὐ'λες γε μοιχος δια σε πω παρεσικλεται. Plut. Act. i. Sc. 2.

That the rich were allowed to bring themselves off with a fine, whilst the poor, in expiation of the same sin, were tied down to the most agonizing severities; and hence, probably that qualifying and partial expression of Juvenal, in allusion to the punishments inflicted upon adulterers:

Quosdam mœchos et mugilis intrat.
Sat. x. 317.

Plutarch tells us that almost every sort of restriction was laid upon adulteresses: They were not permitted to wear fine clothes, for instance; and

* Analyses of the *Natural Theology*, the *Evidences of Christianity*, and of the *Moral Philosophy*, were drawn up by the Rev. J. Joyce, with great judgment, and were well received by the public. They will be found highly useful to young persons, in the prosecution of theological studies.

if they entered the temples it was profanation; moreover, their husbands upon pain of the deepest ignominy, were forbidden to cohabit with them; and death was awarded to those wretches, who prostituted beings more wretched than themselves.* Plato, I recollect, bars adulterers from having any place in the magistracy,† and the Romans indeed would not suffer them to stand upon the Muster Roll;‡ and if you would like, Sir, to know what a severe and immediate punishment the old Germans inflicted upon this crime under consideration, you will find in Tacitus, that the wife so taken and convicted, was stripped to the waste, and in that manner scourged through the village.§

Let me go back to the Romans: I find that amongst them these adulterous libertines were sometimes qualified for the Persian court, and made fit to guard the Seraglio.‖ And in fact, this was formerly the custom in England, as is evidently apparent by a writ of king John to the high sheriff of Hampshire.¶—In a former letter I alluded to the Julian law passed by Augustus, in which banishment was made the sentence of adultery, and I should have then added, what I will now take the liberty of saying, that the emperor was so strict in enforcing the fulfilment of this enactment, that he would not spare his own daughter, who was accordingly transported to Pandataria. The poet of Venusium** in his famous panegyric upon Augustus, mentions this law as a particular branch of his commendations; and says, that by its influence, infamy had been chased out of the commonwealth. All ages indeed seem to have co-operated and coincided in affixing an eternal stigma of disgrace upon this abominable and heart-rending mischief. And if the time and limits would permit, I should be induced to add particular instances from the Poles, the Saxons, the Hungarians, the Bohemians, the Spaniards, and the Mahometans,* which

* See the Orat. of Demosthenes in Neæram; and Leges Atticæ sub fine libri primi. 161, &c.

† Plato de Legibus. Lib. 8.

‡ Menander. J. C. Lib. iv. Sec. 7. de. re. mil.

§ Tacitus de Moribus German, c. 19.

‖ See Plautus in Pœnulo, act. iv. and Martial, Lib. iv. Ep. 43.

¶ Rot. Claus. xiv, Joh. Regis. Memb. 2.

** His words are worth quoting: Here they are;

Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris,
Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas;
Laudantur simili prole puerperæ,
Culpam pœnâ premit comes.

Lib. iv. Car. Od. 5.

* See Du Fresne Glossa. in verbo Trotare: Also Ditmarus. L. ult. opmer in chronolog. Luc. Tudensis de Bamba rege; as well as Luitbrand l. 6. c. ult. and lastly, the Alcoran, in Mr. Sale's translation. I am inclined irresistibly to continue and to extend this note. In an immortal work, Mr. Burke has pronounced marriage to be "The origin of all relations, and consequently the first element of all duties." See his Lett. on the Peace. pag. 101. And if we are to believe with Horace, that,

Felices ter et amplius
Quos interrupta tenet copula;

we shall find that the dissolution of the marriage state, and the disruption of it, by the foul and unhallowed intrusion of sensual adulterers is followed, should it prevail generally, by the total corruption of all morals, and the total disconnection of social life. Now I think it very apparent, that in the opinion of the old world, adultery led the van in the train of the vices. I have observed above with what superlative severity it was uniformly chastised, and that it was considered a superlative crime cannot be better proved, methinks, than by viewing comparatively the sufferings, as they were distributed to other delinquents, for crimes, as nearly connected as possible with the one in question. Now in Greece, for instance, concubinage was not considered in a very flagitious character. Achilles, we all know, had his Briseis; Patroclus his Iphis; and even those graver personages Phœnix and Nestor, are associated with their female partners. The mother of the former, I recollect, persuaded him to defile his father's concubine, in order that she might be freed of so dangerous a rival. Sec. Il. i. v. 447. And Seneca informs us too that Clytemnestra having slain her husband Agamemnon, wreak-

would tend to shew how capital and severe were the punishments awarded to adultery. But I begin to fear, Sir, that many of your readers will already think that I have made a sufficient trial of their patience, in discussing

ed her malice upon Cassandra; she is introduced speaking these words:

At ista pœnas capite persolvat tuo
Captiva conjux, regũ pellex tori;
Trahitur, ut sequetur conjugem ereptum mihi.

Agamem. ver. 995.

Nor were the "Noctivagæ pestes," as Plautus calls them, less common than concubines. They were tolerated in all the Grecian states; and in fact I do not think that the use of them was thought repugnant to good manners. Terence in the Hecyra has this notable maxim of morality:

Non est flagitium scortari hominem adolescentulum. Nay, that egregious and wise legislator Solon encouraged the Athenian youth to solicit these promiscuous embraces, instead of making improper, and unjustifiable attempts upon chaste and orderly matrons. I refer your readers to an elegant fragment of Philemon, called Delphis, who very eloquently expresses the lawgiver's design. It is too long for extract in this place. Cicero evidently thought they ought to be suffered: See his Orat. pro. Cælio.—One word more and I have done: Although Corinth was known and recognised as the most notorious and extensive mart for promiscuous whoredom, I do not find that this place, was stigmatised with any severity by the old moralists. No. Fornication, however baneful and objectionable, does not, in its consequence, involve the same agonizing afflictions, and heart-breakings, that adultery never fails to bring with it. I will refresh your readers with a quotation from Aristophanes, relative to this subject:

Και τας δ'εταιρας φασι τας κορινθιας,
Οταν μεν αυτας τις πενης ων τυχη
Ουδε προσεχειν τον νουν, εαν δε πλησιος,
Τον πρωκτον αυτας ευθυς ως τητον τρεπειν. Plut. Act. i. Sc. 2.

Dr. Johnson, I find, was one of those, who, as I think, unreasonably considered a faithless husband a much less criminal character than a faithless wife. See Boswell's life, vol. iii. Oct. pag. 435. Horace would teach us better things: For thus sings the sweet poet of Venusium:

Dos est magna parentum
Virtus et metuens alterius tori
Certo fœdere castitas.

I have just met with a little book written and published in France, by Madame Neckér, entitled, "Reflections sur la Divorce:" It is the object of this publication to hold up the moderns to satire and to shame, by contrasting the unblushing profligacy of the present, with the conjugal fidelity of ancient times. She has brought forward, from the fecundity of her brain, a variety of illustrations in proof of her hypothesis, that the conduct of the ancients in this respect was almost blameless, as far as the imperfection of human nature would allow. That there has been, and still continues to exist, a gradually encreasing corruption of morals, who will pretend to deny? But I am not for those visionary and violent declaimers, who can be pleased with nothing but what existed in days of yore, and expend all their eager indignation, and all their wrathful abuse upon the times that are present. They cheat the burning fancy of youth by inculcating whatever is harsh, and frightful, and unnatural; and instead of impressing morality upon our minds, wrap it up with monkish mummery. They pull the chord of discipline too tightly. Now Madame Necker is exactly one of these fantastical reformers: She mistates all that passed amongst the ancients, and cajoles her ignorant readers into an opinion that they were all golden days of virtue with them, and that it was reserved for modern times, to be disgraced by the intrusion of adultery. I have not time nor opportunity to confront and overthrow all her statements. Although she makes frequent references to Plutarch, and seems indeed to have taken him for her guide, she seems, however, to have overlooked the very full account that he gives of the younger Cato, accommodating his friend Hortentius with his wife Marcia, under the sanction of her father Philippus. See vol. i. Ed. Reiske. p. 305. Strabo also mentions the affair. vol. i. pag. 505. Amst. 1707. Surely no spe-

this long and highly interesting subject. It has however been my endeavour to quicken the *solemnity of re-

cies of adultery can possibly be more offensive than this; and sorry I am that this learned lady should have found herself obliged to resort to this dishonesty of representation, when employing her talents in the great service of virtue and morality.—But I am anxious to finish this long, and I fear, fatiguing note: ἀρίστου. Pind.

* Conscious I am not of any unbecoming arrogance in avowing that much of my time has been engaged in perusing the illustrious authors of Greece and Rome; and, without further preamble, I will flatter myself that I shall do an acceptable favour to your classical readers, by subjecting to their inspection whatever has been said by those masters of morality upon the subject under consideration, as far as my memory will allow me. The largest and most multifarious account of the code of laws which regulated the ancient world, that I ever saw, will be found in the Thesaurus Græcarum Antiquitatum, published by Jacobus Gronovius in 1500, vol. 13. folio. In the 8th vol. will be found some long sections De Adulteriis, written by Barnabas Brissonius, which those of your readers may consult, who wish for a more detailed account than my limits can afford. Suffice it for me to observe, that Diodorus Siculus informs us that the Egyptians were accustomed to castrate with the bitterest severity all adulterers, lib. ii. c. 3. And Horace intimates that the Romans were accustomed also to pursue the same example:

Quid etiam illud
Accidit ut cuidam testes, caudamque salacem,
Demeteret ferrum.
Sat. ii. lib. iii. v. 46.

See also Fest. Pom. lib. xiv. Liv. Dec. 3. lib. v. Suetonius, in Aug. c. 65. Senec. controv. 5. lib. i. These punishments were however it seems, set aside by the profligate Domitian: Hence Martial:

Lusus erat sacræ connubia fallere tædæ,
Lusus et immeritos exsecuisse mares.
Utraque tu prohibes, Cæsar.
Lib. vi. ep. 2.

Plato considered adulterers unworthy to hold any situation in the common-

buke, by the liveliness of illustration, and I cannot yet prevail upon myself to conclude this pregnant topic, before I have added a few more observations, which I hope, may prove as acceptable, as they are certainly well intentioned. The best of us are well aware how hard it is for man to keep the great and holy principle of moral obligation perpetually in view; and, like the stone of Sisyphus, we are constantly making a retrograde motion from the paths of propriety. Virtue however, is not placed on a rugged mountain of dangerous and difficult access, as they who would excuse the indolence of their temper, or the perverseness of their will, desire to have it believed; but, let it be allowed, that she is seated on an eminence, we may go up to her with ease, but we must go up *gradually*, according to the natural progress of reason, who is to lead the way, and guide our steps. On the other hand, if we fall from thence, we are sure to be hurried down the hill with a blind impetuosity, according to the natural appetites and passions that caused our fall at first, and urge it on the faster, the further they are removed from the controul that before restrained them.* The corner stone of national virtue seems to have been the observance of the marriage vow, and moralists, and orators, and poets, have all agreed to be regulated by the same idea:

Ὑπερ μεγιστη γίνεται σωτηρια
Οταν γυνη προς ανδρα μη ὀνιστατη.
Eurip.

The laws of Solon punished celibacy, dignified and privileged the marriage state, and cast such opprobrium on fornication that it was forbidden to derive the name of a harlot from any of the sacred games; yet Solon allow-

wealth, De leg. ix. lib. 8. Tacitus, Moribus Germ. says distinctly, "Adulteriorum pæna præsens et maritis permissa; accisis crinibus nudatum coram propinquis expellit domo maritus, ac per omnem vicum verbere agit." In addition to what Barnabas Brissonius has collected, more will be found in Thomas Demster's Antiquit. Rom. lib. 8 Bernegger quæsti, in Sue. Germ. and Menander de Re. Mil.

* See Bolingbroke's works, vol. iv. page 63.

ed the Temple of *Venus, πανδημος, to be used as a public stew.—But when I turn back to the pages I have already written, it is necessary to apologize for the length of this letter, and to profess my intention of discussing the remainder of the subject at another time.

GAUNT NOTEGORE.

Oxford, July 8, 1805.

For the Universal Magazine.

AN ENQUIRY RESPECTING ALEXANDER'S TOMB.

[*Continued from page* 219.]

BUT now a very different scene presents itself: this venerated shrine no longer preserves its sanctimonious celebrity. In the year of Christ 381, the Emperor Theodosius commanded the destruction of all idol temples, and in lieu of devoting them to the service of Christianity, by which they might have been preserved to future generations, the most admirable Greek, Roman, and Egyptian structures of art were reduced to heaps of ruins. Doubtless the body of Alexander was not spared, when the statue of Serapis was destroyed, says Dr. Clarke, "but the contents of these edifices might be too ponderous to be removed." Here, however, some difficulties arise. Did the sarcophagus, lately removed from Alexandria, come under this description? Did its beauty, its weight, or its magnitude, preserve it? Or did some regard, still lurking in the breasts of the Alexandrians, toward the founder of their city, afford it protection? These questions are rendered still more difficult by the triumphant language of St. Chrysostom, only eight years after the destructive fury of these Christian vandals had spent itself. The orator just mentioned, exclaims, "Where is now the tomb of Alexander? Shew me! Tell me the day of his death!" Now if these questions could not be answered within so short a space of time, what hopes can *we* entertain of identifying this consecrated relic? Had his tomb been preserved, although degraded to the basest of purposes, would this primitive father of the church have used such strong, such specific language? Or might it not have been so effectually concealed, that in common with others, he believed it to have been totally destroyed? Moreover, we know that Alexandria was taken by the Saracens, in the year of our redemption, 640. After this time, it is certain that writers obscurely mention the tomb of Alexander as being extant in Alexandria;—and the Arabs of that city most unquestionably dignified this, or some other sarcophagus, with that title.—Thus it appears that the character of this antiquity rests, principally, if not altogether, on the nice discrimination of the Arab conquerors of Alexandria; a race of warriors, not of students and connoisseurs;—a race, moreover, which has, hitherto, been deservedly execrated as having burnt the famous library of that metropolis, to heat the public baths, although modern liberality inclines to exculpate them from this charge. But not altogether to disparage Mahometan judgment, we must acknowledge that it is not easy to determine what could induce them to distinguish this relic by their devotional ceremonies, unless they were well persuaded it had some reference to one whom they regarded as a prophet, no less than a hero—for as such, without doubt, all the Mahometans esteemed Alexander. That they did thus venerate this sarcophagus, notwithstanding the various figures sculptured on it, which is contrary to the injunctions of their religious code, there needs no other proof than the following anecdote received by Mr. Henley, from General Turner, who had the care of the sarcophagus.

"The last instance of devotion paid to this sarcophagus was at its departure from Alexandria, in the Madras ship of war, commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, when the Capitano Bey, with his suite, and many Turks of distinction, came on board for the purpose, and all solemnly touched the tomb with their tongues. The permission and privilege to render this act of adoration, while the monument remained in its former situation, was obtained from the Imam of the Mosque, on paying a contribution of six paras or medins for each individual. On taking his leave, the Capitano Bey declared that providence

* See Barbarus de re uxor. lib. i. c. 1. Nerisanus, lib. iii. The tracts of Erasmus in laud. matri. and Kornmannus de linea amoris.

would never suffer the tomb in our hands, to go to England."

We shall now proceed to state a difficulty suggested by the critical gentlemen of one of the contemporary reviews: "Diodorus Siculus expressly says, the Egyptians preserve the mummies of their ancestors, in the same attitudes, and with the same physiognomy and personal appearance as if they were still living; they deposit them in their houses, or places prepared for that purpose, like the *conditorium*, the subject of the present discussion, upright against the walls. The same is the attitude of every mummy now in existence; and mummy cases have flat bottoms for this purpose; yet it is evident that the present vessel was intended to lie in an horizontal position." In this particular point, however, it must be allowed, that it agrees with the sepulchres still extant at Thebes.

We further believe, that every remaining Egyptian Monothelite temple or sanctuary (and such appears to be the true notion of Alexander's *conditorium*) is *upright*, and we presume, that such as those were which contained the ancient deities of Egypt; such was the one adopted for this *thirteenth* deity of their country. To this inclosure or stone cabinet, after the golden envelope had been taken away from the mummy, was appended a glass front, capable of being opened. This, it appears, was removed to gratify the curiosity of Augustus Cæsar. It was not a closely fitting membrane of glass, adhering, as it were to the body, like the golden envelope, for it seems impossible that glass could ever have been either cast or hammered so as to fit the countenance. Through this glass, preservative, ordinary spectators might contemplate the remains of Alexander; and this being taken away, Augustus might survey the mummy as distinctly and closely as he pleased. Moreover, it appears that every horizontal tomb was closed by a ponderous lid laid upon it; the removal of which, for the purpose of inspecting the body or of taking any thing out of the tomb, must have been attended with no small labour, trouble and expence, of which we have not the slightest intimation in reference to the tomb of Alexander, although it had been repeatedly opened, and its contents occasionally removed. There do not appear to be any traces of a lid on the present subject.* Some evidence should likewise be adduced to explain the nature and origin of the holes on the sides for the admission of water cocks. These are evidently not coætaneous or original orifices, but subsequent fabrications; they interfere with the lines of hieroglyphics, and have every appearance of being pierced by clumsy force, and not by superior ingenuity, or workmanlike skill. If ever any record should be found, importing that after their savage devastations, the *soi-disant* Christians had employed the sarcophagus of Alexander as a public fountain, then might the evidence of these perforations become in some measure, decisive—and lastly, it may be observed, that there are medals of Alexander, yet extant, which entitle him *Conditor* or *the Founder*, but we know of none which exhibits his tomb; should any such, hereafter, be discovered, it might afford considerable assistance to direct us in this enquiry.

We shall now proceed to furnish an accurate description of the sarcophagus itself, and then endeavour to ascertain how far the testimonies of the ancient writers, concerning the acknowledged tomb of Alexander, can possibly be reconciled with the present antique monument. The composition of this sarcophagus is defined by professor Hailestone, in his letter to Dr. Clarke, to be an indefinite concretion of fragments, in which jasper and hornstone form the most predominate species. The basis of it seems to be a greenish, argillaceous substance, resembling chlorite earth, connecting small grains of pellucid quartz and minute fragments of a black and schristous rock. Its beauty, exclusive of its workmanship, is incomparable. The earliest mention of the tomb now in the British Museum of more modern years, was made by Leo Africanus, who visited Alexandria in the year 1491, above 1200

* The author of Lebtarckh, or the Marrow of Histories, a Persian work, about the year 1570, says that Alexander's body was carried to Alexandria, in a golden coffin, which his mother caused to be changed for one made of Egyptian marble.

years after the existence of the real tomb had been last recorded or mentioned. Marmol, a Spanish voyager, who followed him early in the 16th century, also takes notice of it, but his work was almost a verbal copy of Leo's; he says, *totidem verbis*, that the sepulchre was honoured by the Mahometan sectaries who believed it to contain the body of Alexander the Great. From this it should seem that the sarcophagus was closed at the period when he visited Egypt. This curious chest, be it also remembered, is mentioned by the great body of subsequent writers; but none of them appear to have considered it as the receptacle of any particular person whose name had been transmitted down from preceding ages. It is likewise worthy of notice, that several voyagers of higher authority, and greater character than Marmol, expressly declare that all their enquiries after the tomb of Alexander were fruitless. Furer, who travelled to Egypt in the year 1505, though minute in his notices of the city of Alexandria, is totally silent on the subject of the tomb. Boucher, who published his *Bouquet Sacre*, in the year 1613, is equally so; and Vansleb, who performed his voyage, in 1672, and 1673, seems to have been equally unconscious, that such a tomb was in existence. Dr. Pococke's words on the subject are these: "As the Mahometans have a great regard for the memory of Alexander, so there have been travellers who relate that they pretend to have his body in some mosque, but, at present, they have no account of it." Norden's words are yet more pointed. He states that the tomb of Alexander, which, according to the report of an author in the 15th century, subsisted still in his time, and was respected as such by the Saracens, *is no longer to be seen*. He adds, "Even the tradition of the people concerning it is entirely lost. I have sought without success for this tomb: I have, in vain, endeavoured to inform myself about it." Van Egmont reports that he had heard of the sarcophagus we are now considering; but he heard of it only as a chest, which according to the tradition of the Turks, no man could approach without danger. He further tells us that the Jews, whose situation and intercourse must have rendered their access to common traditions easy, and who were very particular in their account of the mosque, which contained it, acknowledged themselves entirely ignorant with regard to the "dangerous chest." Niebuhr makes no mention either of the tomb or of any tradition concerning it. Bruce confesses that he was as unsuccessful in his enquiries as Norden. Irwin, who saw the chest, and speaks of it as an interesting object, only says, that from a rail which enclosed it, it appears to have served some religious purpose; and Sonini, whose investigation was minute, not only in regard to the sarcophagus, but the temple that enclosed it, which last he observes, was erected by one of the Caliphs, merely expresses a hope that when the hieroglyphic language shall be understood, we may perhaps learn the origin of the sarcophagus, and the history of the puissant man, whose body it contained.

We shall conclude this enquiry for the present, with a view however, to resume it, as circumstances may offer, at some future opportunity, by inserting, in Dr. Clarke's interesting words, the means by which he ascertained, at least to his own satisfaction, that the sarcophagus now in our national Museum, was the real depositary of Alexander's remains. "I arrived at Alexandria," says Dr. C. "by day-break; yet even at that early hour, the commander in chief had been some time on horseback, inspecting the lines. At his return, he received me with the greatest kindness; and as the capitulation had begun, he sent me immediately into Alexandria, supplying me with horses, forage, a passport, and every thing that might expedite and facilitate my enquiry, and cause the monument of which I had received information at Cairo, to be surrendered. I had also his permission to receive the Rosetta stone, and to copy its inscriptions; fearful lest any accident might befal it, either while it remained in the possession of the enemy, or in its passage home. His Lordship had already received an impression from the stone, made upon paper, by some member of the Institute, which he kindly allowed me to use; but the characters so impressed were too imperfectly

marked, to afford a faithful representation of the original. This invaluable monument, the stone of Rosetta, was afterwards delivered up, in the streets of Alexandria, (Mr. Cripps, Mr. Hamilton, and myself being present,) by a member of the Institute, from the warehouse in which they had concealed it, covered with mats The officer who surrendered it, expressed, at the same time, his apprehension lest the indignation of the French troops should cause its destruction, if it remained there. I made this circumstance known to Lord Hutchinson, who gave orders for its immediate removal, and it was given in charge to Colonel Turner, under whose care it came safe to England." "We had scarcely reached the house in Alexandria," continues Dr. Clarke, "in which we were to reside, when a party of the merchants of the place, who had heard the nature of our errand, came to congratulate us on the capture of Alexandria, and to express their anxiety to serve the English. As soon as the room was cleared of other visitants, speaking with great circumspection, and in a low voice, they asked if our business in Alexandria, related to the antiquities collected by the French? Upon being answered in the affirmative, and in proof of it, the copy of the Rosetta stone being produced, the principal of them said, 'Does your commander in chief know that they have the tomb of Alexander?' We desired them to describe it, upon which they said, it was *a beautiful green stone*, taken from the mosque of St. Athanasius, which among the inhabitants, had always borne that appellation. Our letters and instructions from Cairo, evidently referred to the same monument! 'It is the object,' they continued, 'of our present visit, and we will shew you where they have concealed it.' They then related the measures used by the French; the extraordinary care they had observed to prevent any intelligence of it; the indignation shewed by the Mahometans at its removal, the veneration in which they held it, and the tradition familiar to all of them, respecting its origin." "I conversed afterwards (says the Dr.) with several of the Mahometans, both Arabs and Turks, on the same subject; not only those who were natives and inhabitants of the city, but also dervises and pilgrims; persons from Constantinople, Smyrna and Aleppo, who had visited, or who had resided at Alexandria, and they all agreed in one uniform tradition, namely, its being the tomb of Iscander, (Alexander) the founder of the city of Alexandria. We were then told that it was in the hold of an hospital ship, in the inner harbour; and being provided with a boat, we there found it, half filled with filth, and covered with the rags of the sick."

The authors cited by Dr. Clarke, as mentioning the facts which he reports, and on which he chiefly grounds his opinion are, Eutychus, patriarch of Alexandria, in the year of Christ, 933; Benjamin, of Tudela, who lived two centuries later; Leo Africanus, who flourished about the year 1491: Maimol, early in the 16th century; Jandys, in the year 1611; Dr. Pococke, in 1743; Egmont and Hayes, and James Bruce, in 1768; E. Irvin, in 1777; Sonini, in 1780; Mr. Brown, in 1792, and Denon and Dolomieu, also in 1792.

Memoirs of the late Robert Orme, Esq. Historiographer of India, &c.

(Continued from page 226.)

ON Mr. Orme's arrival in London, in the year 1753, he found the British ministry engaged in consultations relative to the affairs of the East, in consequence of some strong verbal and written representations, which had been made to ministers, concerning the late hostilities carrying on, and not yet terminated, upon the coast of Coromandel, the Directors having solicited the national assistance to continue the war against the French India Company; which company was then openly supported by the government of France. Mr. Orme, who possessed a winning, obliging address, and deportment, and an agreeable manner of communicating information, was much noticed in the metropolis, by all such as desired to obtain intelligence respecting the political condition of the different states, &c. in Hindostan. With this intention, being introduced to Lord Holdernesse, then one of the secretaries of state, he received the particular countenance and support of that nobleman; and a long correspondence took place be-

tween them, on the subject of our oriental settlements, which correspondence is now preserved among Mr. Orme's MSS. in Leadenhall House. It is very reasonable to believe that the knowledge and observations which Mr. Orme had obtained and made, during a residence of at least 10 years in India, and the information which he imparted to the British ministers, made a very considerable impression, and was attended with very important effects; for our ministers soon afterwards commenced a negotiation with the French ministers, expressly for the purpose of putting a stop to the ambitious projects of M. Dupleix.

In the year 1753—4, M. Duvaliere, a director of the French East India Company, together with his brother, the Count de Lude, who had both of them resided many years in the East Indies, were deputed from Paris, to treat with the Earl of Holdernesse, who by diligent application, and frequent enquiries from all persons that were thought capable of affording information, had gained an extensive knowledge of the subject. This minister perceived the necessity of interfering vigorously in the war of Coromandel, and finding that the French endeavoured to gain time, under the pretence of negotiating, he prevailed on the late king to order a squadron of men of war to be equipped, on board of which a regiment was to be embarked for the East Indies.* This vigorous resolution convinced the French administration, that a perseverance in their schemes of making conquests, and of obtaining dominion in Hindostan, would soon involve the two nations in a general war, for which France was not, at that time, at all prepared: and they, therefore, consented that the disputes of the two companies should be adjusted by commissaries in India, on a footing of equality, without regard to the advantages which either the one or the other of the two companies might be in possession of, at the time when the treaty should be concluded. The French ministers well knew that M. Dupleix was not a proper person to be trusted with a commission, which so strongly contradicted every part of his official conduct since the beginning of the war of Coromandel, and they foresaw, at once, that the British minister would suspect the good faith of every pacific profession they had lately made, if they should nominate M. Dupleix as a commissary to adjust the terms of peace. Having, therefore, no alternative, they took the resolution of suddenly removing M. Dupleix from the government of Pondicherry, and this was done without any application from the English ministry on the subject; and soon after they appointed M. Godeheu, a director of the French Company, their commissary to negotiate the terms of peace, and, likewise, invested him with absolute authority, as a military commander, and governor-general over all their settlements in the East Indies. At the same time, the English India Company empowered Mr. Saunders, and some other members of the council of Madras, to treat with M. Godeheu. For the conclusion of these important events, we beg leave to refer the reader to Mr. Orme's very judicious history of the military transactions in Hindostan.

In the spring of the year 1754, Mr. Orme returned to India. Having taken shipping on board the Warren East Indiaman, Captain Alphonsus Glover, he arrived safely at Madras, on the 11th of September, of the same year. Previously to his departure from England, he had been appointed by the court of directors, a member of the council at Fort St. George; where, on his arrival, he forthwith took his seat at the board accordingly. Here he soon had a favourable opportunity

* Admiral Watson's instructions, dated March 2nd, 1754, are, in part as follows: "The company having, agreeably to royal charter, entered into compacts with some of the Indian princes, for giving them aid and assistance against their enemy, but finding the burden too heavy, the king, willing and desirous to maintain the company, in all their just rights and privileges, has sent a squadron to perform such services as may be most conducive to the interest of the said company, and of such Indian princes, with whom they have or may contract engagements." "From this period, says Mr. Orme, "It is useful to contemplate the progress made by the English in Hindostan, both in the science and spirit of war."

of displaying that political acumen, and of exerting that active spirit and temper of vigorous decision with which his excellent understanding, strong natural parts, and former experience of the politics, and manners of the different nations of India had furnished him. The united wisdom and strength of the council and the army were, indeed both highly necessary, to counteract effectually the ambitious views of the French, whose object was nothing less than the expulsion, not only of the English, but of all the other European powers, from the peninsula of India.—It appears from many parts of Mr. Orme's history, that the Portuguese and the Dutch, at the earlier periods of the British settlements there, strove likewise, to effect this same object, but with no better success than what has attended the aspiring efforts of the French in latter times.*

* The court of France had instructed M. Lally to destroy, in a manner indiscriminately, all such of the maritime possessions of the English in India, as might be submitted to his arms, in the course of the war. But as these instructions had fortunately been intercepted, the Court of Directors of the English East India Company, had time to forewarn the different presidencies, and likewise transmitted orders to the same, to retaliate the same measure on the French settlements, should favourable opportunities occur. Mr. Pigot, with the approbation of the council of Madras, resolved to demolish the fortifications of Pondicherry; and as Admiral Stevens had signified his intention to repair forthwith to Bombay, in order to refit his squadron, the demolition was commenced without delay, lest, in failure of this, a French armament should arrive, during their absence, and again take possession, while the fortifications yet remained in a condition to afford any advantage in maintaining and defending the place. Here follow some extracts from the instructions that had been given to General Lally, by the French East India Company. "The Sieur de Lally is authorized to destroy the fortifications of maritime settlements which may be taken from the English; it may be proper, however, to except Vizagapatam, by reason of its being so nearly situated to a Dutch factory, Bemlapatnam, which, in that case, would be enriched by the ruins of Vizagapatam, &c. The Sieur de Lally, is to allow of no English settlement being ransomed. In regard to the English troops, to both officers and writers belonging to the English Company, and to the inhabitants of that nation, the Sieur de Lally is to permit none of them to remain on the coast of Coromandel. He may, if he pleases, permit the inhabitants to proceed to England; but as to the officers and writers, as well as soldiers and sailors, he is to order them to be conducted, as soon as possible, to the island of Bourbon, where it will be permitted for the soldiers and sailors to work for the inhabitants of that place, but it must be by a mutual agreement. One should avoid sending them to the French islands, (generally speaking) to prevent their being acquainted with the coast, as well as the interior parts of the islands. It is by no means his majesty's intentions that the English officers, soldiers and sailors should be ransomed; as none are to be delivered up but by exchange, man for man, according to their different ranks and stations. No English officers, soldiers, &c. are to be permitted to remain in a place, after it is taken, neither are they to be suffered to retire to any of their other settlements, or to any neutral settlements; the Sieur de Lally is not in the least to deviate from the above instructions and regulations, &c. The whole of what has been said, concerns only the natives of England; but as they have in their settlements, merchants of all nations, such as Moors, Armenians, Jews, and Pataners, &c. the Sieur de Lally is to treat them with humanity, and is to endeavour by fair means, to engage them to retire to Pondichery, or any other of the Company's acquisitions, assuring them that they will be protected, and that the same liberty and privileges which they before possessed among the English, will be granted them. Among the recruits furnished to complete the regiments of Lorraine and Berry's, there are 300 men from Fischer's recruits, lately raised; and as it is feared there will be considerable desertions among them, the Sieur de Lally, may, if he pleases, leave them on the Isle de France, where they will be safe from desertion,

The British ministry, being, at length, made truly sensible of the

value and importance of the Indian commerce to this country, from a particular enquiry into the Company's affairs in that quarter of the globe, proceeded to assist, in a vigorous manner, the arms of the Company, both by sea and land. That great statesman, true patriot, and father of his country; the late Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, in 1757, paid the utmost attention to the British interests in the East Indies, sending powerful squadrons as well as land forces thither, by which, in the course of what is commonly called the seven years war, the French power in India, was totally subdued and extirpated. Mr. Orme, in his account of the surrender of Pondicherry, in the month of April 1761, bears the following testimony to the important consequences produced by this generous and well-timed assistance of the British minister.

"This day terminated the long contested hostilities between the two rival European powers in Coromandel, and left not a single ensign of the French nation, avowed by the authority of its government in any part of India; for the troops which had gone away to Mysore, were hereafter to be regarded as a band of military adventurers, seeking fortune and subsistence. In Bengal, they had not a single agent or representative; and their factories at Surat and Callicut, were mere trading houses on sufferance. Thus, after a war of 15 years, which commenced with the expedition of *De La Bourdonnais*, against Madras, in 1746, and had continued from that time, with scarcely the intermission of one year, was retaliated the same measure of extirpation, which had been intended and invariably pursued, by the French councils against the English commerce and power; for such, as is avowed in the French memoirs on the events we have related, was the object of De La Bourdonnais' expedition, of the whole government, and ambition of Dupleix, and of the great armament of naval and land forces which accompanied M. Lally to India; who constantly declared that he had but one point which was, not to leave an Englishman in the peninsula."*

But to return from what may be looked upon as a digression: When intelligence was brought to Madras of

and may replace them from the troops of that island.

* In a memorial of the French East India Company, delivered to the Count *D'Aché, Chef d'Escadre*, and commanding the squadron destined to the East Indies, somewhere towards the latter end of the year 1756, the 7th article remarks, that as it is probable the English squadron may be in Trincomalee bay, either as a place of security or to careen. In that case, the commander of the French squadron is instructed to declare, peremptorily, to the Dutch, that it is against the rules of a strict neutrality, to receive and protect in their ports, the enemies of France, and of her flag. That he has positive orders to pursue, and take or burn, all enemies' ships, whenever he shall meet them, which order he must rigorously obey, in spite of their opposition. Article 8th points out the places where the English squadron may be the most likely to take shelter, and advises the taking or burning of the same, in any part of India, although even belonging to neutral powers, as Trincomalee, Mergay, Achen, or any other port, except in China, or Bengal; where they observe, it may not be prudent to commit any violence, lest their commerce might be exposed to hazard, for infringing the protection which government may afford to English ships. Hence it appears that this restriction proceeded only from an apprehension, lest their trade should suffer eventually, and not from any faithful regard to, or observance of the law of nations. The 10th article points out the requisite operations for the year 1758; and calculating on the supposition that Madras, or Fort St. George, were actually taken, in 1757, advises the immediate attack of the remaining settlements, and the total expulsion of the English from the coast of Coromandel; which, in another place, the Company observes is, and ought to be, the first object of their attention. They also recommend the destruction of the following places, Devecotah, Ingeram, Vizagapatam, and indeed, all the rest of the factories that lie to the northward, as likewise the infant settlement at the Negrais. The 13th article observes that there is still in India, a better understanding subsisting between the Dutch and English, than there is in Europe, and that this is to the prejudice of France; and therefore insists that little regard ought to be paid to their flag, should any British subject or British ef-

the capture, in the month of June, 1756, of the English settlement at Calcutta, by Surajah Dowlah, the subahdar of Bengal, and of the dreadful, inexpressible sufferings of the captives, on that most lamentable occasion, it scarcely excited more horror and resentment, than consternation and perplexity. The national honour, however, required immediate satisfaction and reparation, and the diabolical atrocities of the dungeon, commonly called the Black Hole, at Calcutta, cried aloud to heaven for exemplary vengeance.

After much deliberation and debate, Mr. Orme, who had resided nine years in the Company's service, at Calcutta, and was thoroughly acquainted with the strength and insolence of the Moorish government in Bengal, repeatedly declared and insisted that nothing short of the most vigorous hostilities would prevail upon the Nabob to sue for peace, or to make reparation. He contended that the force which was proposed was altogether inadequate to the purpose, of even re-taking Calcutta, and strongly urged that the military force required, ought to be sufficient to attack the Nabob, even in his capital of Muxadabad; that there should be, at least, a battalion of 800 Europeans embarked, with not less than 1,500 seapoys, and that the squadron, if divided, would be of little service any where, and therefore, that the whole should act in concert and proceed together, to Bengal. Such a force, he was of opinion, would speedily determine the contest; and in case a peace should be brought about, the squadron, with a great part of the military detachment, might return and arrive in the month of April; before which time, the nature of the periodical winds rendered it improbable that the French fleet, as it had not yet appeared, would be able to effect its passage to the coast. Besides, the detachment which had been sent to the relief of M. Bussy, then commanding in the northern provinces, would prevent the government of Pondicherry from making any attempt in the Carnatic, which the force at Madras could not easily render abortive or suppress.

This opinion of Mr. Orme's, after numberless objections had been stated and removed, became, at last, the unanimous sense of the council; and the resolution taken thereupon was communicated to Admiral Watson, who, after holding a council of war, proceeded to take immediate measures for carrying it into effect.

Another question, however, of no less moment to the success of the intended expedition, still remained to be decided: Who should command the land forces? How far should his authority extend in military operations, and in negotiations that might be entered into with the Nabob? In what relation ought he to stand with the late governor and council of Calcutta; and how far should the authority of

fects be found with them and under their safeguard.

In another instruction for Count D'Aché, sent to him on the 8th of December, 1757, the 4th article purports as follows, viz. that, if the military transactions and operations on the river of Bengal, should be attended with success, the conquered places may either be retained, or the fortifications, civil buildings, and warehouses, be utterly razed and destroyed. Should the latter plan be resolved upon, not a factory ought to be left standing, nor should an English inhabitant, even of those that were born in the country, be suffered, on any account, to reside for the future in the province. This resolution, they observe, will be the most effectual method to establish the reputation of the French name and arms, on the Ganges; but they recommend only the destruction of the new fort, and the preservation of the town of old Calcutta, on condition of a ransom, and the observance of a strict neutrality in Bengal, for the future. Another letter of the 23d of January, 1757, instructs the Count D'Aché, not to leave an Englishman in any place that shall be taken, but to send away, in cartel ships, to St. Helena, or otherwise suffer to proceed to England, all such free merchants, and inhabitants as may not be in the Company's service; but to detain as prisoners all the colonels, servants, officers, and soldiers, all which prisoners were directed to be sent to the island of Bourbon, and not to be set at liberty, but to be kept there in deposit, unless they should be exchanged against those of equal rank, or unless it might be thought proper to transmit them to France.

the latter be still maintained, or impaired and abrogated?

In canvassing these topics, much consideration and argument took place, and the difficulty of deciding them suggested to Mr. Pigot, then governor of Madras, an idea of repairing in person to Bengal, as commander in chief of the army, and at liberty to act with full powers, as the Company's representative in all other affairs. This gentleman, however, was altogether destitute of military experience, nor, indeed, was it in the power of the council to give so extensive a commission to any individual. Colonel Adlercron then thought proper to claim the military command, offering to go to Bengal with his whole regiment; but he was not sufficiently experienced in the irregular warfare of India, and his powers were, moreover, altogether independent of the Company's agents. Mr. Orme repeatedly urged, in emphatical language, that on the success of this expedition, the reputation of the British arms in India, and the consequent stability of the Company's possessions, most essentially depended. He descanted on the nature of the country which the expedition was destined to invade; set forth the magnitude of the army which it would have to encounter; the numerous difficulties with which it would find itself encompassed; and the necessity, therefore, of conferring the command on an officer who should not only be equally intelligent and active, but also one that had been duly accustomed to the peculiarities of Indian warfare, and that was well acquainted with the character of the natives. He gave it as his opinion, that the success of such an enterprise would depend no less on the keen discernment, and vigorous, prompt judgment, than on the personal courage of the individual, to whom it might be entrusted. In this opinion, Mr. Orme was supported by Colonel Lawrence, then a member of the council, and commander in chief of all the troops serving in the pay of the East India Company. Colonel Lawrence would probably have been appointed himself to the command of this expedition, but the climate of Bengal was well known to be peculiarly adverse to an asthmatic disorder, with which the Colonel had been long afflicted.

At length, on the recommendation of Mr. Orme, Lieut. Col. Clive, was finally chosen as the person in all respects best qualified for the great undertaking. The well known result was a glorious confirmation of the wisdom and propriety of the choice; and it serves to place in a striking point of view, the political sagacity and sound judgment of Mr. Orme, to whom his country is, and will long remain, indebted for this hazardous and important enterprise having been placed under the guidance of Colonel Clive, whose keen intrepidity, and singularly adventurous genius, could alone, perhaps, have conducted it, in so very rapid a manner, to the most stupendous conquest which it afterwards achieved. The interesting details of Colonel Clive's wondeful warfare, are very well related by Mr. Orme, in the second vol. of his work, entitled, "Milltary Transactions in Hindostan."

[*To be continued.*]

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 212.)

QUEST. I. What are the chief occurrences, besides those already mentioned, in the period before the battle of Marathon?

Athens and Rome call our attention; both, by resolute acts, getting rid of tyranny, but establishing their governments in different manners. The Athenians ran into complete democracy, the Romans into modified aristocracy: neither of them had sufficiently extensive views of government, and their history shewed the evils into which they necessarily fell, from the original fault in their respective constitutions. The tyranny of Athens was destroyed by the patriotic energy of Armodius and Aristogiston, whose names have been immortalised by the noble Alcaics, written upon that subject, and so ably translated by a patriot of our own country and times, Sir W. Jones; a man whom it is the fashion to praise, though many of his panegyrists are apt to term his most noble sentiments jacobinical. The two patriots of Athens expelled Hippias, in the year before Christ five

hundred and ten, and restored the ancient democracy.

Rome, a few years after, expelled its tyrants, and the change of government into two such distinguished states, so nearly at the same time, is a very remarkable circumstance. Rome, preserved its senate, and elected two consuls in the room of their king, in the year before Christ five hundred and five; but a short time sufficed to shew the defect of their new government, which was remedied in a very judicious manner, by the appointment of a dictator, which took place in the year before Christ four hundred and ninety-three. Lavicus was the first dictator, and in great emergencies, recurrence was frequently had to this salutary expedient.

Quest. II. To what reflections do these occurrences give rise?

Revolutions are continually happening in states, and happen they must; for nothing can be of long duration which depends upon laws, rather than manners, and if people are of a fickle, volatile nature, the constitutions of their government will partake of their disposition. A constitution had been established at Athens; it was even formed by private individuals, who usurped the government, and ruled by their own caprice. No number of generations can wash out this original stain, and, however prudence may dictate submission to the usurpation, yet, whenever an opportunity offers, the tyrant or his family, is to be hurled from the throne. The only circumstance which can vindicate the people, in retaining any branch of a tyrant's family, is, when it is willing to rule by constitutional laws; and it may be more prudent to keep that branch on the throne, than hazard tumult by the introduction of a new family. Hippias was driven out by the patriots of Athens, and took refuge in the arbitrary court of Persia: but, when the state had got rid of one tyrant, they had not sufficient thought to prevent the introduction of as bad a species of tyranny. Tyranny is the same, whether exercised by a king or a people: and Athens felt sufficiently the scourge from its being placed in the hands of the latter. This equality, a thing which can never subsist, kept up a perpetual war between the people, and men of talents, or fortune. The state was in constant commotion, till the people, corrupted by bribes, sunk into that degenerate state which fitted them for the abject slavery into which they afterwards sunk.

Rome was more fortunate, for, in driving out its tyrants, the men who engaged in the enterprise were of sufficient weight to keep the authority in the hands of the higher classes; but, like the Athenians, they knew not how to give a proper degree of power to the people. Representative government was not thought of, which would have freed both states from great inconvenience. The Romans were compelled to make choice of a dictator, which relieved them for the time; but they had unfortunately established two casts in the state, the Patricians and the Plebeians, and, as long as that distinction lasted, confusion was the consequence, till both became the prey of a most arbitrary monarchy. We cannot view the states of Rome and Athens, without reflecting on the advantages which have been afforded to this country. A representative government ought to have given sufficient weight to the people; and the peerage, being vested in a few persons only, little danger is to be apprehended from an aristocracy. The power in the king's hands is with us also much better placed, than in the hands of a dictator; for it is exercised constantly, and without alarm, whilst that of the dictator created terror as great in the citizens as foreign enemies.

Quest. III. Which are the principal epochs between the accession of the Brunswick family and the American war?

Epochs are of various kinds, some relative to the birth or death of an eminent person, the destruction of a city, a battle, and the like; but the more important epochs are those in which some very material change is introduced into the constitution of a state. The accession of the Brunswick family is an important epoch, as it destroyed entirely that stupid notion, that a king of England is entitled to the crown merely from his birth, and pointed out clearly, that his right depended upon the legislature, and the conditions which that legislature laid down, and by which a

future sovereign should be known. This settlement of the crown, is therefore of great importance; and in a similar manner, whatever affects the people is no less so, and particularly if it deprive them of any civil rights, or leads to consequences, by which they may be injured in their persons or properties. On this account, it is particularly important, that such epochs should always be fixed upon, as may make the people sensible of what they have gained or lost, in any period of time. He is a despicable Englishman, who forgets the glorious Revolution of sixteen hundred and eighty-eight, when our ancestors exerted themselves so wisely, to maintain our civil and religious liberties: but unfortunately, they were not sufficiently anxious upon a point which makes an epoch between the accession of the Brunswick family and the American war; an epoch the most calamitous of any known in our annals, and which, in future years, will destroy probably all the benefits of the Revolution.

One of the articles of the bill of rights, by which William and his successors held the crown, required frequent parliaments, but did not unfortunately stipulate this duration. In the sixth year of the reign of William the Third, the right is recognised, and the duration of parliament fixed at three years. The words of the preamble run thus: "Whereas by the ancient laws and statutes of this kingdom, frequent parliaments ought to be held, and whereas frequent and new parliaments tend very much to the happy union and good agreement of the king and people." These two whereases are full of wisdom and sound sense: but in the first year of the reign of George the First, an act of parliament was passed, with a whereas of a very different nature. "Whereas it has been found by experience that" (the act for establishing three years parliament) "hath proved very grievous and burthensome, by occasioning much greater, and more continued expences, in order to elections of members to serve in parliament, and more violent and lasting heats and animosities among the subjects of this realm, than were ever known before; and, if it should continue, may probably, at this juncture, when a restless and popish faction are designing, and endeavouring to renew the rebellion within this kingdom, and an invasion from abroad, be destructive to the peace and security of the government; Be it enacted, that all parliaments, that shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall and may have continuance for seven years, and no longer, unless sooner dissolved by his majesty."

Thus, instead of frequent parliaments, which tend so much to the mutual happiness of king and people, a long period was fixed for their duration; a period, which must necessarily weaken the union between the representative and the constituent, and has a tendency to form the members of the house of commons into a kind of base noblesse, a body of men with interests separate from those of their constituents. This memorable act forms an epoch never to be forgotten: it passed in the first year of the reign of George the First, in the year seventeen hundred and fifteen. There is, however, no day set apart in the calendar, for the people to fast upon this occasion; yet ought it to be remembered, as an epoch big with calamity both to king and people: for, if our ancestors were right in thinking that frequent parliaments tend so much to the mutual happiness of king and people, and right they assuredly were, then every thing which tends to weaken that frequency, must tend to weaken that happiness. The future history of the country is the best comment upon the measure.

Quest. IV. To what reflections does the above epoch give rise?

The difference between the whereases in the acts of William the Third and George the First must strike the most inattentive reader: the former ascribes to frequent parliaments the happy union of the king and people; the latter points out only an inconvenience, which ought to have been the subject of wise regulations, and might very easily be remedied. The fact is, that an election may be carried on with very little expence and very little trouble; but the riot of the people was, with the idle clamour of a restless and popish faction, a mere pretext for depriving the people of their rights, and throwing power into the hands of fewer persons. The effect of this act cannot be well understood,

without considering duly the nature of our ancient constitution; a constitution very wisely framed, and deserving of much better treatment, than it has met with from those who pretended to be its most zealous supporters.

Our constitution vests the government of this country in a king, lords, and commons, each having their distinct rights and privileges, and so independent each of the other, that neither can destroy the others. This is done by giving to each branch a negative upon every proposal of the other two, and by their joint concurrence only can a law be passed. It was thus thought, that the arbitrary notions or caprice of a single person, which are so ruinous in a monarchy, could have no sway in this country; that we should have the advantage of a dignified aristocracy, and the people would not be ground down by oppressive taxes or iniquitous laws, since none could pass but by the consent of members of its own body. The theory is doubtless excellent: in practice however it is not easily kept up; for it is natural for every person to extend his influence; and we must not blame either king, or lords, or any man of large property, for doing what most men in the same situation would think it their duty to attempt. The whole great business of each party should however be, to prevent the others from infringing on their rights.

Now, if the king can command a certain number of votes of both lords and commons; and, if certain lords and great commoners can command also votes in the commons house, then the constitution may appear to be nominally the same; but in fact the government is changed: each party has not that independence which the constitution supposes. Short parliaments have a tendency to prevent, and long parliaments to increase this improper influence. That this is the fact will be apparent, when we consider what would be the effect if the member of parliament was elected for life. Estranged then from all censure of his constituents, their welfare could not be of so much importance to him as his own individual interest; and according to the length of time that the duration of parliament is of, compared with the natural life of man, so will be the preponderance of private over public interest.

The long duration of parliament is however as injurious ultimately to the king as to the people. For there will be formed a new species of government, that by an oligarchy, or a small number of persons, which is perhaps the worst form of government that can subsist. This small body will consist of those who can produce a majority in parliament. Thus, to make the matter plainer, suppose that in future time the influence over the house of commons is divided into a hundred and eighty shares, of which the king possessed forty, the people thirty, and as the other hundred and ten shares is possessed by peers, men of large landed property, jobbers of boroughs, stock jobbers, contractors, and monied men of various descriptions; it is evident, that if king and people are united, and the others are also united, the king and people must be beat on every question. If there is a division in the party, seventy being on one side and forty on the other, then that party to which the seventy unites itself, will have the preponderance; and in fact, however it may appear in the debates of the house, the appointment or rejection of a minister will not depend on the choice of the king or affection of the people, but on the secret intrigues among the possessers of the hundred and ten shares.

The delusions about whigs and tories are now happily over, and thinking persons, who are attached to the cause of their king and country, are fearful, and not without reason, that such an oligarchy may soon be formed; but they are not so happy in the measures they propose to prevent it. They talk of petitions to parliament: but it is too much to expect of human nature, that they should abridge themselves of power and consequence, whether properly or improperly acquired. The true way is to shew both king, and those peers who are not concerned with the oligarchy, that their influence must suffer by such a breach of the constitution, and that both king, peers, and commons will be happier, when each party acts more independently of the other, and totally free from the intrigues of those who possess the hundred and ten

shares. The king would then exercise his prerogative, of which the hundred and ten shares men may hereafter deprive him, of dissolving parliament at the end of every one or two years, and thus destroy in a great measure the influence of a pestiferous oligarchy, equally injurious to his own consequence and the rights of the people.

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind the greatest number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

A mutual regard for each other, founded on a similarity of disposition in many respects, had taken place between Abdollah and the merchant, with whom the former had his regular abode, and where he found that perfect ease and ready information, which were so requisite to him in his pursuits. The merchant was a man of that character which does honour to his profession and country, and which is very rarely to be met with in other countries, and will not perhaps much longer exist in our own. After a common school education, in which many years were lost in attempting to learn a little Latin and Greek, under a master who knew very little of either, but made a tolerable income from the appointments and profits in his situation as head master of a foundation grammar school, he learned the usual requisites for a mercantile life; and was initiated into his business in a counting-house on the continent. The knowledge of several languages was there necessary, and, to his great surprise, at the end of five years he could write and converse in French, Italian, Spanish, and German, though after being eight years at the grammar school, and fagged at nothing but Latin and Greek, he could not read twenty lines of any one author whatever in either of those languages. This circumstance he once ventured to hint to the head master of the first public school we have, who from an immense wig uttered an oracular distinction between dead and living languages, which silenced the merchant completely: for, though he knew every assertion to be wrong, that related to the living, he did not choose to doubt the propriety of the remark on the dead languages.

The merchant, in the course of his clerkship and the two or three succeeding years, had travelled over the greater part of the south of Europe, and, by giving up a very little more time than the absolute concerns of his house required, he contrived to see what was worthy of inspection in every place through which he travelled, and to learn more of the religion, constitution, and manners of each country, than is gained by the greater part of our nobility and gentry, though assisted in their pursuits by the profound acquisitions of their travelling tutors. With these attainments, it is not very wonderful, that, at the age of five and twenty, he was admitted to a small share in a great commercial house, and that by degrees he rose to be the head of the concern: yet, from his travels and his observations on human life, he acquired this situation without any great anxiety on his part, and his mind was not so engrossed by trade, as to be inattentive to the equally important objects of life. In fact, he had very early imbibed a notion, which may seem very extraordinary to many men of wealth in a nation *boutiquiere*, that trade was made for man, and not man for trade.

This maxim of his was not however at all hurtful to him in his pursuits: for it was balanced by one equally potent in his mind, that, in whatever profession or employment a man is engaged, he should endeavour to the utmost to make himself master of it. How ridiculous, he would say, is it for a merchant to be very knowing in the game laws or the game of whist, in hunting or shooting, or rural sports, in the amusements of the west end of the town, and in fashions of dress, and yet be entirely ignorant in every important question concerning the places with which he trades, and to know nothing more of the commodities which pass through his hands, than by the centage of his profits. What ought we to say to the soldier, who was skilled in the returns of the custom house, but gave himself no concern about the evolutions of his regiment; and how impertinent it must be in a man to pretend to get into a pulpit, and to instruct his countrymen in the knowledge of the scriptures, who has not given himself

the trouble of learning the Greek and Hebrew, the languages in which these scriptures are written? The latter gentry met with no quarter from him; he constantly called them impostors, and was very assiduous in warning his clerks not to be duped by their folly: for how, says he, can you believe these men to be in earnest in what they say, when they will not give themselves the trouble to learn the first rudiments of their profession.

In consequence of these notions, the merchant did not pursue his business merely as the means of obtaining emolument for himself; he considered it as a very useful employment in society, and one in which it became him to exercise his abilities for the good of others, as well as his own. His profession was a pleasing study, as well as an important employment; and behind the counting house, in which he sat, was his mercantile library. Here were kept books written solely upon or relative to trade, or descriptive of the places, with which he traded: here were maps of countries, charts of seas, plans of towns; and we may imagine how it was filled from a single circumstance. On opening a trade with a house at Trieste, his correspondent received, among other orders, a general order for every book written upon that town, copies of all the laws relative to its trade, charts of the port, plans of houses, and views of places in its neighbourhood. This was practised with respect to every place; so that his correspondents upon the publication of any new work or plate or map relative to their town, constantly sent him one. All these things were first examined by the merchant, and then a selection was made; part being deposited in the mercantile and part in his own private library. What was esteemed of no importance was consigned over to the booksellers, printsellers, or the grocers. There was an advantage in this practice, that frequently an obscure phrase in a letter was made out by a reference to some one of these books, and his clerks had an opportunity of improving themselves in their business advantages of which some availed themselves, and others rejected: for, said the latter, what has a merchant to do with reading, that's for lawyers, and parsons, and physicians, we must mind our business. It is curious, however, to perceive, that they who pretended thus to mind their business, did not get on so well in the world, as they who thought they might at the same time mind their business and improve their understanding.

But we are in danger of forgetting Abdollah, whilst we are recounting the singularities of his new friend. The accident at London bridge had given rise to a long discussion between them, in which the merchant dwelt with pleasure on the foundation of a society for the recovery of drowned persons, and the numbers who through its means had been restored to society. Abdollah was equally liberal in his praises on this institution: but, says he, useful as your society is for recovering the drowned, would it not be better to have a society to prevent persons from being drowned? Here is a bridge over a river, which I perceived to be very smooth at a small distance a little above and below it, and yet persons are drowned in going through it. Should not then the Humane Society subscribe either to build a new bridge, or to post people and boats above and below it, to warn passengers of their danger, or to save them when it is incurred.

The merchant paused upon this question, and the answer to it was deferred, till they had made farther enquiries into the nature of the bridge; and it was agreed that they should make an excursion the next day on the water. The day was favourable. A mild winter's morning, with a clear sky, painted every object in colours, sufficiently bright for the African, who was now convinced that the sun might gladden, though it could scarcely communicate warmth by its beams. A twelve-oared barge received them at the Tower stairs, and the ladies of the family, with one or two of the clerks; and they first rowed as near as they could to the bridge, the strength of the current not permitting a very near access. Here Abdollah was very attentive to its structure, to the difference in the size of the arches, to their shape, and to the great fall of water under them: he saw nothing in the situation, which could justify to a humane mind the loss of human

life: but the merchant left him to his own observations; and after a considerable time spent near the bridge, in which the ladies did not express any fear at the rolling of the waves, or the tossing of the barge, or any ennui at their stay there, or dissatisfaction at the repeated questions of their African friend, they went down the river, moving from side to side to examine every object, as it was pointed out by the merchant or caught the attention of his friend. In this manner their trip to Greenwich employed two or three hours, and they were landed at the steps of the royal hospital.

Through the courts of this palace they walked slowly into the park, where they were conducted by the merchant to various eminences, where they had the best views of the river and the town, the merchant not forgetting to point out to Abdollah the Observatory, and the uses for which it was designed. On their return they viewed the hall, the chapel, and several of the apartments of the hospital, the merchant contriving to pick up in every place the most worthy inmates of the house, who accompanied them to the barge, and there partook of a cold collation. The conversation of course ran upon the structure before them, its uses, and its inhabitants; and their guests retired well satisfied with their entertainment, and each his bottle of wine on parting, and a good basket of bread and meat. The barge cut the waves with greater rapidity on its return. Abdollah was gratified with his excursion, and in walking from the barge exclaims to his friends: 'You build palaces for common sailors—let the banks of a fine river be obstructed by every kind of inconvenience and eyesore—build a bridge that boats cannot pass under—I do not comprehend it!' Stay then, said the merchant, till another fine day, and we will try what an excursion above bridge may do: this will present to you a very different scene.

Quest. VI. Can the volunteers be qualified to defend their country against an invasion as well as the regular soldiers?

To answer this question, which is of considerable importance in the present state of the country, we should settle precisely, what is meant by the terms Volunteers and Soldiers. Victories we know have been obtained by raw troops, and the mere circumstance of being called a soldier, does not necessarily imply that the troops under this name are qualified to encounter a well disciplined army. Who would not laugh at the idea of our volunteers being beat, by an equal number of the Pope's soldiers? And the troops of Portugal, though regularly disciplined and regularly paid, are not such as our commanders or the generals of Buonaparte would choose for any great exploits, in preference to the London regiments of volunteers, or the volunteer tenantry of the Duke of Northumberland.

The name, then, of soldier is not sufficient to carry of itself weight with it. Nor should it. For a soldier may know little or nothing of his profession; and, though he makes a great shew on the day of parade, may be of little real use in an action. What, then, is the precise meaning of the term Soldier? It means a person *á la solde* at the pay of another. From *solde*, pay, comes soldier, a man paid for fighting the battles of another. There is no dishonour in receiving pay for services performed: the real dishonour is in withholding pay, whether in money or honours from those who have performed real services. The king is paid for his services; the high ministers of state for their services; the judges for their services; the soldier for his services: But if a soldier, on receiving pay to fight the battles of his country, turns his arms against that country, then he becomes a despicable character, in the same manner as a high officer of state, who receives ample pay for his services, but not content with it, gambles with the public money committed to his care, loses his character, and sinks into mental disgrace.

A volunteer is one who willingly takes up arms to defend his country without pay, and of course we must make a distinction in the body of men, now happily for us so numerous in this kingdom, which goes under the general name of the Volunteers. Of this body there are several who, under various names, receive something from their country; and in many cases so much is paid for daily services. Of course all these persons who receive this pay, are, to all intents and pur-

poses soldiers: they receive certain pay for fighting, or preparing themselves to fight, the battles of their country. The others, of which there are many, who receive nothing at all from the country, but volunteer their services in its defence, are the real volunteers. No reflection is here meant against those who receive pay, whether they are called volunteers or soldiers; for both deserve it, if they qualify themselves for the service for which that pay is bestowed.

Having thus ascertained the meaning of our terms, we will discuss the question, whether volunteers in the first instance properly so called, may be qualified to fight the battles of their country, as well as the regular soldiers. To know this, we must first look at the men of both descriptions; compare them together as to strength, agility, and powers of both body and mind. In this one would think that the preference was rather in favour of the volunteers, for they are men indiscriminately taken from all ranks of life, except the lowest, in all parts of the kingdom. There is however this difference between the volunteers we are now talking of and the soldiers, that the former have other occupations to attend to, but the latter is or may be kept closely to his business. This is an art of very difficult acquisition and would make a very material difference; but happily there is nothing in the business of a common soldier, which may not be learned with as much ease in six months as six years; and, if fear of punishment may be requisite to stimulate him, the love of honour and fear of disgrace will act as powerfully upon the volunteer.

Do we not see continually men of great fortune amusiug themselves with the game of cricket or at a fox chace? Are the evolutions of a regiment of foot more laborious than bowling and running between the wickets at the game of cricket, or will not a strong fox exercise a hunter as much as the Duke of York can any of his squadrons? We do insist upon it then, that volunteers may, from the love merely of the amusement, learn the use of arms, and perform every thing that can be necessary in our country against the enemy, as well as the best regiment we now have in the service. But, if it is allowed, that the men may do this, an objection will arise, that the officers who command them, cannot be trained for this office. They are taken from different employments, and to command a regiment or a company requires skill as well as courage. Now, if we were accustomed to see the officers in the regular army studying ancient and modern tactics, carrying about with them a military library, and discussing with each other the various excellences of peculiar modes of attack in ancient and modern times, we might reasonably conclude, that a great deal of time and attention was requisite to qualify a man for an ensigncy, or any commission above it. But some how or another the notion is not uncommon, that any man may make an officer, and as soon as the commission is bought and the red clothes put on, he can in a very short time learn every thing that will be required of him in his new office.

Whether this latter position is true to the extent to which it is carried, we will not take upon ourselves to determine. We will only assure those, who are carried away with the notion, that no officer, who maintains it, will arise to any eminence in his profession. To be a good officer requires a sound judgment, considerable experience, or in defect of the latter, considerable study. Now can we suppose the volunteers to be more deficient in these qualities than soldiers? Many of their officers have been in the army: but, if no one had seen a battle, both the science and practice of arms may be learned, and there is surely stimulus enough among the volunteers to apply their talents to perfect themselves in both. We do not see then any thing in the name of volunteers, which should hinder them from doing as good service to the country as soldiers: they have had time to prepare themselves; they know the nature of the enemy with whom they have to contend: they know what is at stake. If any thing has hitherto been neglected to qualify them, and to raise the body to the perfection requisite, it would be better to point that out, and to begin the necessary improvements than to depreciate those on whom our safety must ultimately depend. For ourselves we scruple not to declare, not only that

we entertain the deepest sense of gratitude to the volunteers for the efforts which they have already made, but that we are convinced, that without any soldiers at all, they may be made fully competent to the defence of the country.

Questions to be answered next month:—

Which are the chief epochs between that of the battle of Marathon and that of the death of Socrates?

To what reflections do they give rise?

What were the chief occurrences between the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, and the act for lengthening the duration of parliament?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Does London afford to a reflecting mind a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization or the want of it?

Which is the greatest fault to make a false quantity in writing or in reading Latin verse?

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

YOUR question, whether a pastry-cook can make a good colonel, has afforded great satisfaction to a number of my acquaintance in this neighbourhood: for, though there is not a country gentleman around me, one of whose ancestors within the last three generations has not either stood behind the counter, swept out an attorney's office, or stood behind a carriage, every one at the mention of trade, naso suspendit adunco, or in plain English, turns up his nose at it. Now, though I am not engaged in trade myself, I cannot see any reason, why the leisure hours of men in trade, of which to my knowledge they have many, may not be as well turned to useful knowledge as to frivolous amusements. But we are not all fit for all things, non omnia possumus omnes, as I once learned at school. A man may not be fit to make his fortune in business, yet he may be fit for other things, and vice versa; and indeed, how many men do we see mounted into a pulpit, who would have been much better employed in their youth in learning to make one, rather than in wasting their time in an university, and because they are dubbed B. A. or M. A. or D. D. they must forsooth be called gentlemen.

I like your old proverb, and shall not for the future call any man a gentleman who does not pay his debts; and, though he should get into parliament to prevent his being arrested, I shall only think him on that account a greater blackguard. By the way, I mean only debts, which are occasioned by extravagances, and not by misfortune and calamity. But to the purpose. You have found out a bishop, who was brought up to pastry: I have by accident discovered another person, who does still greater honour to the art. Claude Lorraine, the celebrated painter, whose works are sought after by the most wealthy of all nations, and if collected would purchase several English boroughs. Claude Lorraine was first apprenticed to a pastry-cook.

Your readers perhaps may know of many similar instances. It amuses myself to observe, among the people around me, how very differently time modifies their fortunes from their planslaid down in their youth. Claude Lorraine was brought up to be a pastry-cook, and ended with being the finest landscape painter in the world, Colonel Birch studied at the university, and was intended, I understand, for the bar: good sense instructed him that the business of a pastry-cook was more profitable, and would in fact leave him more time for his studies. But in fact how many men are now in business, who live at their homes as country squires? Thus half the country gentlemen are turned shopkeepers in every little town in the kingdom, under the appellation of bankers; and how many more are brewers and farmers? Yet I must confess, that I do not very much approve of this mixty-maxty account; and, where a man has got an independence, cannot but think that he might be more useful to his country by improving his mind, than by straining every nerve to increase his fortune.

I remain, &c.

PHILO-MAJEDOROS.

LUCUBRATIONS OF AN IDLER.

No. 2.

For the Universal Mag.

LOPE de Vega, the Shakspeare of Spain, seems to have possessed the sentiments of our modern dramatists, on the subject of conformance to public taste. He is reproached by Cervantes with destroying the rules of the drama, to court popular applause. Lope, in some verses which he published, owns the charge. He says, "that he was sensible of the reproaches which the critics of Italy and France would throw upon him, for breaking through all rules, to please an ignorant public; *but since they paid for it, they had a right to be pleased in their own way.*" In fertility of invention, Lope exceeded even the playwrights of modern days: the number of his plays, is stated to be 1800! Lope, who had been a volunteer on board the "Invincible Armada," like Shakspeare had the honour of rescuing the stage of his country from a state of utter rudeness, in regard to scenic machinery.

Before his time, four gilt leathern dresses, and as many false beards and heads of hair, formed the wardrobe of the actors; while the whole paraphernalia of the stage consisted in an old curtain, drawn across the temporary elevation of a few boards. The musicians sang, without the assistance of instruments.

The reign of Henry VIII. by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, is a curious performance. It was undertaken at the desire of King Charles I. and printed in 1649. Charles appears to have bestowed some touches on the work: "The parts thereof," says the noble author, in his dedication to the sovereign, "as fast as I could finish them were lustrated by your gracious eye, and consummated by your judicious animadversions." It must redound to the honour of Charles, that in a work thus closely inspected by himself, a manly and candid estimate, is formed of the character of the tyrannical Henry.

Respecting the accomplishments of the sanguinary monarch, Lord Herbert says, "his education was accurate: being destined to the archbishopric of Canterbury, during the life-time of his elder brother, Prince Arthur, that prudent king, his father, choosing this as the most cheap and glorious way for bestowing of a younger son. By these means, not only the more necessary parts of learning were infused into him, but even those of ornament, so that beside his being an able Latinist, philosopher and divine, he was (which one might wonder at in a king) a curious musician; as two entire masses composed by him, and often sung in his chapel, did abundantly testify."

The following mention of the errors of this *philosophic* and *musical* king, will be peculiarly interesting, when it is remembered, that the lines underwent the critical approbation of the unfortunate Charles, prior to their publication.——"I am the more particular in his description, since princes' actions are not always drawn from reasons of state, but sometimes even from inclination and humour. They have many ways to be wise, and seldom err while they keep their estate and reputation. Nothing is so easy as to reign, if the body of government be well framed. Let the counterpoises of reward and punishment go aright, the wheels of this great clock seldom fail. This king used both well, as long as his means and complexion suffered him; though at last passing these bounds on either side, he cannot be denied to have fallen into divers irregularities."

On the subject of treaties, the noble author delivers sentiments which have not been without proselytes. Speaking of a treaty between Henry and Francis, "It was," says he "so politicly handled by our king, that had his predecessors observed the rule he now held, the French writers could never have so much gloried in their treaties. For as he capitulated to hold Calais for eight years next ensuing, he *got the present advantage, which as an eternal maxim in matter of treaties I recommend to the genius of our country*, since merely by the practice thereof, the French have usurped and won so much upon us; as knowing it impossible but that betwixt neighbouring princes those occasions may be found or urged, which will help them to come off whensoever they are disposed. There will be no danger thereof in retorting this maxim: not that I approve a facility in dissolving leagues, which

should be inviolably kept, especially while the causes remain; but that they being dissolved, we may avail ourselves of the present occasion, not omitting yet any circumstance to which, in point of oath and honour, we are obliged."

It may be worthy of remark, that this noble writer is said to be the first Englishman who openly professed deism.

Pope seems generally supposed to have obtained the scheme of his Essay on Man from Lord Bolingbroke. Johnson affirms, that Pope merely harmonized the ideas of that able and witty nobleman. This statement, however, I must deem erroneous. The Essay on Man as a system of ethics, is unobjectionable. One grand desideratum the devotee may find; and that is a total silence on the doctrines of revelation. All must allow Pope to be far from a man of levity. His muse in her highest flight never lifted him beyond the precincts of judgment. Can we then suppose a writer of his character capable of composing a poem of length and weight, on fundamental principles borrowed from the lectures of a friend? and on principles with whose scope and consequence he was entirely unacquainted? The Essay on Man was not the effusion of an hour; it was the labour of months; and the erudition displayed in the work, evinces the sincerity with which the author applied to his task. Is it likely that Pope, in all these periods of application, could be so shallow as not to discover the tendency of the arguments he adopted?

But he wrote letters of acknowledgment to Warburton, and complimented him on understanding the poem better even than the author?—Granted.—But was not a love of finesse a leading feature in the character of the bard of Twickenham? In the most trivial occurrence was he not sedulous to practise stratagem, and accomplish his object by small arts and trickery?—If I am wrong, Johnson has misled me.

It appears probable that the poem met with so general an outcry from the most consequential of Pope's friends, that he was delighted with any sophistry which could shield him from the clamour. A champion of no mean consideration he met with in Warburton; and the embryo bishop of Gloucester was valued and remunerated accordingly.

I am aware that some may deem an investigation of Pope's principles superfluous; and that others may wish the pious misrepresentation of his opinions to remain unshaken; but surely truth is precious in every shape! and to the liberal Editor of this publication, and his readers, I submit my conjectures with confidence. Pope was educated under the roof of fervent Roman Catholics. Johnson observes that the Roman religion is the frequent home of unbelievers, since all are likely to fly from doubt and perplexity to the certainty held out by an immaculate church:—the reverse may sometimes be the case; and the ardent mind emancipated from the narrow channels of prejudice and superstition, may seek refuge in the opposite extreme: disgusted with wonders, it may reject probabilities.

The universal prayer of our poet does not convey the idea of a simple and contented faith. Pope never paid attention to the ceremonials of religion. With what an appearance of art does he observe, in his reply to M. Racine, who had charged him publicly with supporting the tenets of Spinoza and Leibnitz, "that he shall always esteem it an honour to *submit his private opinions*, in imitation of the archbishop of Cambray, to the church of which he professed himself a member!"

When dying, he was asked if he did not wish to close life in the faith of his father and mother, and go through those forms judged essential by the Roman church. His reply argued extreme indifference: "It *was of no consequence*, but they could do no harm."

My cursory observations are merely intended to suggest the improbability of Pope's understanding being of so flimsy a texture, as to suffer him to write for months on a system, of the nature of which, he was completely uninformed. An examination of the subject may not be uninteresting to the readers of this Miscellany, from whose hands it may derive more elucidation than from the pen of the common-place annotator.

One subject seems inexhaustible:—the text of Shakspeare. When Kent, in King Lear, terms the insolent steward "a *neat* slave," may he not allude to the contemptible employment of a *cow-herd?* Mr. Steevens would expound the epithet, as *finical, precise;* but it appears more likely, that Kent means to taunt the elated steward with the extreme meanness of his origin.

"The sense of death is most in apprehension;
"And the poor beetle that we tread upon,
"In corporal sufferance feels a pang as great,
"As when a giant dies."

This humane and beautiful passage is not quite correct, in point of fact, according to the conjectures of modern philosophy. The reader will readily excuse me for copying the following lines, as a commentary on Shakspeare's assertion, from St. Pierre: "Nature, in devoting her tribes of minor animals to death, takes from them that which would render the approach of it cruel. It is usually in the night, and in the hour of sleep, that they sink under the fangs and teeth of their destroyers. Twenty strokes sent home at once to the sources of life, afford no leisure to reflect that they are going to lose it. That fatal moment is unaccompanied to them by any of the feelings which render it so bitter to the majority of mankind; regret for the past, and solicitude about the future. Their unanxious spirits vanish into the shades of night, in the midst of a life of innocence, and frequently during the indulgence of the fond illusions of love.

"Unknown compensations may farther sweeten their last passage. I shall observe, at least, as a circumstance deserving the most attentive consideration, that the animal species whose life is sacrificed to the support of others, such as insects, for instance, do not appear endowed with any sensibility. If the leg of a fly happen to be torn away, he goes and comes as if he had lost nothing; the amputation of so considerable a limb is followed by no fainting, or convulsion, or scream, or symptom of pain whatever. Children of cruel dispositions take a chafer, tear off a large limb, run a pin through the nerves and cartilages of the thigh, and attach it with a slip of paper to a stick. These unfeeling insects fly humming round and round the stick unweariedly, and without any appearance of suffering. *Reaumur* one day cut off the fleshy and muscular horn of a caterpillar, which continued to feed on as if no mutilation had taken place. Is it possible to suppose that beings so tranquil, in the hands of children and philosophers, should undergo any sensation of pain, when they are gobbled down in the air by the birds that feed on them?"

Rousseau has experienced the utmost severity of censure for the freedom of his *Confessions*. Some French writers, however, affirm that unjust liberties were taken with his posthumous works; and that in particular his intentional blank spaces were filled with the name of his inconstant benefactress *Madame de Warens*. Rousseau once projected a life of *Cosmo de Medicis*. He made a rough sketch of his plan, but relinquished it, on finding, as he believed, that he had no talents for writing history. It is probable, that Cosmo de Medicis would have shone in the hands of the philosopher. Cosmo was at the head of his illustrious house, and became the sovereign of his fellow citizens, by rendering them more happy. He supported his authority by a generous and paternal care of every individual. From speculations on the talents and virtues of this rare and estimable man, the glowing fancy of Rousseau would have elicited a thousand beauties. Rousseau's motto was *vitam impendere vero:* a sentence that should be written legibly in the library of every historian.

Father *du Tertre* expatiates agreeably on the word Savage. Speaking of the *Caribs:* "By the term savage," says he, "most people will figure to themselves a species of men, barbarous, cruel, inhuman, destitute of reason, deformed, tall as giants, hairy as bears: in a word, monsters rather than rational beings. Whereas the men I am speaking of, are savages only in name, just as the plants and fruits which nature produces without culture in forests and deserts are denominated wild, though they possess all their

virtues and properties in their native force and vigour, which we frequently corrupt by art, and cause to degenerate by transplanting them into our gardens. It is of importance to observe, that the savages in these islands are the most contented, the most happy, the most sociable, *the least vicious*, the least deformed, and the least tormented by disease, of any people in the world.

ON INSTINCT.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

BEING a constant reader of the Universal Magazine, I frequently turn over the past or preceding numbers of your new series, to consider among the many useful and ingenious facts and speculations which adorn your pages, such topics as seem to have been, in a great measure, unnoticed by your other correspondents, although relating to matters, in their own nature, well calculated to excite further discussion; the subject, perhaps, being so complicated or abstruse, as to discourage a cautious reasoner from adopting and embracing either the affirmative or the negative side of the question. Of this peculiar nature I find a judicious essay in the Supplement to the first vol. of your new series, signed Thrasymachus, and which proposes as a subject matter of further investigation, the following question: "Does instinct depend upon organization and the vital sensibility, and can philosophers justly deny to man, the same instinct as the brutes possess?" As the subject is, in itself, both curious and interesting, and also involves more important consequences than one would at first incline to imagine, inasmuch as it essentially affects several points both of moral and physical philosophy, I have, for some time past, indulged the pleasing expectation that I should find, in some succeeding number, the subject taken up and pursued, with rational discussion and sound argument, by persons of far higher abilities, both natural and acquired, than what I have the presumption to suppose myself gifted with; but I must acknowledge to my great surprise, I have hitherto been constantly disappointed. The solicitude, therefore, that I feel, lest a subject leading to, and connected with others of primary consequence, should not meet with all that serious and deliberate contemplation which it so amply merits, alone impels me, since abler hands decline the task, to offer the following disquisition for your approbation, which if I shall be so happy as to be favoured with, your giving it a place in your useful, valuable and elegant publication, it will very highly oblige one of your occasional correspondents, and, perhaps, at least, stimulate some person more capable to trace through the labyrinth of metaphysical argumentation, to assist us in developing the merits of a question which has been not a little clouded and embarrassed by the party spirit of certain dogmatists, and particularly by the Cartesian sectarians; one of whose doctrines is, that the whole of the brute species, or animal creation, are *mere machines*; and this they maintain, lest their professed principles, which necessarily lead to such a supposition, however manifestly absurd, and incoherent with common sense, should experience an entire overthrow, by the admission of those principles which necessarily involve the contrary opinion.

Independently of the question itself, it will, no doubt, be readily conceded, in the first instance, that the consideration, whether an *undefined term*, (I mean that of instinct, standing for several *obscure ideas*, and held together by a supposed system) ought not itself to be made the subject of a severe investigation, before it received a further sanction; for its still retaining a place in the vocabulary of modern philosophers, can never be thought a trivial or unprofitable undertaking; and further, that if we admit this, we cannot stop there, but shall find ourselves under an indispensable obligation, imposed by the strictest rules of right reasoning, as, likewise, urged on by that impatient ardour which is so natural to the human mind, to search well, if we cannot, by means of plain matters of fact, and more precise ideas, account somewhat more satisfactorily, for the phenomena which, at first, seemed to demand the admission of this occult quality. It is in this light I am disposed to consider that systematic power or quality which we commonly call instinct; and therefore it is that I im-

pute and assign the sagacity with respect to physical good and evil, which is so conspicuous in the brute creation, directing them to pursue the first, and teaching them to decline the latter, as a matter which may be explained and accounted for, by means of the more intelligible ideas of cause and effect, without altogether relinquishing the question as inscrutable, and thereby suffering it to escape our researches, under the disguised character of an occult quality.

Were there any native sentiment or original character impressed on animals, as a more accurate and infallible guide to their preservation, it would unquestionably be the product of those powerful emotions which every animal is notoriously susceptible of, with respect to pleasure and pain; and, no doubt, it was the great design of the omnipotent Framer of the universe, in the present constitution of things, that those sensations should, in fact, answer this very purpose; but the strong aversion we feel to pain and the predominant appetite for pleasure, as excited by objects around us, are nothing but a mere physical effect, necessarily resulting from the constitution of nature, as originally established by him, whose means can never fall short of accomplishing their ends; without our having recourse to any necessity for a superadded impression. Those violent effects on the body of an animal, which generate, what we call pain, from a wounded nerve, or an highly irritated sensibility, are by a permanent law of nature, instantaneously attended to by the intellectual organs, and, of course, produce correspondent sensations there—and by the same law of strong, of natural necessity, incline the sufferer to shun sustaining the like again, with the utmost energy, vehemence and ardour.

That the perception of pleasure or pain exists in the intellectual part or organs, being conveyed thither by the nervous system, is a fact that has been repeatedly shewn from anatomical experiments, although it be likewise true, that pain is properly and originally felt in the part which really received the injury; and as the nerve of that part is the first that received the impression, it straightway conveys the same, by the canal of the medullary line, to the brain:—and this is the connecting cause which obliges the intellectual organ to animadvert on the evil inflicted upon some of the extremities. This effect is so certain and speedy, that the first enduring of the injury, and the consequent perception by the intellect, may be called, in a manner, synchronical or contemporaneous, and hence, that the intelligent organ must have an eternal aversion to whatever may irritate and interrupt its state of ease, we must inevitably admit to be one of those primary laws of nature, which we can readily enough comprehend, but beyond which we cannot satisfactorily enquire; in fact, it is included in the eternal fitness of things, like the το πρεπον and the το καλον of Plato, or like the proportions of lines and angles, or the comparative magnitudes of square and spherical bodies, in geometry, which to obtain our assent as to their undoubted verity, need only to be perceived and understood. It is the same with that soothing state of the temperament or physical constitution which we call pleasure, (or any degrees of mental and bodily pleasure or pain which may be incidental to the human frame.) Such characteristic signs, therefore, as nature has impressed us with, indicating an aversion to pain and evil, and a desire or appetency of good or pleasure, it seems to me, only serve to mislead us; it is sufficient to say that such are the necessary effects produced on every being, capable of sensitive perception. It is the determination, therefore, of the intelligent part to avoid, if possible, enduring the feeling of pain, on receiving some hurt; but if it be objected that this is an act of reflection, and the effect of experience, it may be answered, that this, it is admitted, takes place in time; but do not we wish to designate instinct, as a powerful agent, which will, as it were, force us to act, we absolutely know not either why or wherefore, for the purpose of more effectually directing us, before that experience can be obtained? Now nature has expressly provided for this very purpose, by an indissoluble concatenation of causes and effects, carried on by the means of sensibility and irritability, which the organs of every animal, as long as they are and remain fit to perform their peculiar functions, must infallibly bear the accessory part

in effecting, as will be further illustrated in the course of this my argument. The above, however, may serve as a competent answer, in the way of assent, or in the affirmative, to the first part of the question, as stated by Thrasymachus, viz. "Does instinct depend upon organization and the vital sensibility?"

To pen a psychological discussion, by any attempt to investigate the first principles of animal life, or what it is that upholds the wonderful combination of subjects and powers which constitute the rational or sensitive microcosm, and which preserves it in such a degree of order as may be found necessary for the performance of all its natural functions, may answer the purpose of proceeding in a regular, logical deduction, according to priority, in ascending the scale of causes and effects; but, in reality, this would assist us but very little as to our principal inquiry, which is, to ascertain the mode whereby information is conveyed from the body to the thinking part, or seat of intelligence; the *vis vitæ*, *calidum innatum*, or principle of vitality are subjects which belong chiefly to medical and physiological enquiries, and the spirit of animation as represented and described by Dr. Darwin, seems to me to be only a synonimous term, for the nervous energy, or the power and expression of the animal spirit; these serve not to explain this union, in the abstract, and only prove that where we are in want of ideas, we are sometimes apt to strain at high sounding words, to supply their place, if possible.

Dr. Hartley first laid the ground work of these and similar enquiries, in the manner of an interpretation of the works of nature, as was originally suggested by the great Lord Bacon, in his *Novum Organum*, in which track the first named metaphysician has been since followed by others; but as he unfortunately proceeded on the supposition of the vibration of the nerves, which, if literally so understood, is evidently a nonentity, his doctrine, for some time, impaired his credit in the learned world; yet, in my opinion, if we change the word *vibration* for *stimulation*, the Doctor's whole system will be found clear, consistent, and descriptive of nature. Let me add also, that even on the supposition of a real vibratory motion in the nerves, it admits of some not unplausible considerations in its favour, that is to say, in the manner wherein the Doctor himself explains it. Sir Isaac Newton in order to account for some singular phenomena in the world of nature, was fain to admit of a certain subtle fluid, something not unlike the *materia subtilis* of the Cartesian philosophers, and to which he (Sir Isaac) gave the name of *Ether*; which, if I were to hazard a conjecture, may possibly or probably be tantamount to the electric fluid:—and the admission of such a supposition would, indeed, simplify the subject, by diminishing the number of causes—not to mention that we are sufficiently ascertained of the powers and actual existence of the latter principle, whereas the existence and operations of the former are merely assumed in the theory and not recognized in fact. This principle of ether, Dr. Hartley makes use of as an agent in his system, and to quote his own words, he "conceives that when external objects are impressed on the sensory nerves, they excite vibrations in the ether residing in the pores of these nerves, by means of mutual actions interceding between the object nerves and ether; and if the performance of sensation, by vibratory motions of the medullary particles be admitted, this fluid must be the only means that can be conceived for their rise and free propagagation."

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

WHEN a nation is involved in a war, which the child who was born at its commencement, may not live to see terminated, and where that nation is loaded with a debt of six hundred millions sterling, and one half of that sum was squandered in the course of a few years, it is a duty incumbent on those who direct the affairs of the state, to consider whether that nation can bear a further addition of three hundred millions more; and whether they can be so proportioned, as to last till the return of peace.

If this may be deemed a prudent maxim; it is not to be expected, that

it will be adopted by those who so severely reprobated their predecessors in office, for saving annually a few paltry millions, and endeavouring to check that source of corruption, which hath since appeared in part to the world. If there was a faint dawn of hope, that a stop would be put to the gross abuse of public money, that dawn is now overcast with dense clouds, and there is every thing to fear from that unlimited prodigality which is spreading like a deluge, from the east to the west.

In a small tour which I made on the coast this summer, with an intent to make observations, and ask questions, I found many persons with confined incomes, (which they could not improve) complaining, that they had seen all their little comforts taken from them, one by one; and that they had now the melancholy prospect of expecting, that the necessaries of life must follow them, to support a wild, and extravagant plan of defence, without the least probability of public utility.

I was informed that military engineers were frequently seen racking their inventions, to find out a vacant place near the shore, to erect barracks, cast up mounds, ramparts, bastions, half-moons, hornwork, and ravelins; and that they had in contemplation, to demolish houses, to take meadows, and gardens, and ruin gentlemen's estates, under the protection of a bill, passed the last sessions of parliament, to have a more commodious road to their works; and all this is to be done, at an incalculable expence to the public.

To particularize all the works which are now carrying on in Kent, would fill a volumn of expensive items; and if the price of the materials, and the expence of the labour, could be ascertained, it would cause great discontent: but I shall confine my remarks to what I have seen, in the compass of two short miles.

Dover Castle, I understand, has been in every war, during the last century, the mart for the military engineer; but while money was granted with a frugal hand, their art was considerably cramped, and their genius was confined to what they termed a reforming plan; and that is, in other words, squandering twenty or thirty thousand pounds, in defending a venerable ruin.

It was not till money was granted by millions, that they first found their genius unfettered; and Buonparte's army of England, consisting of four, or five thousand men, encamped on the high ground near Calais, to cover the design of his Egyptian expedition, was the pretence for fortifying the Castle-hill. Only fifty thousand pounds were first asked to begin this important work, and in its progress artificial mountains were raised, and removed again, and souterreans cut in every direction, and cuponniers formed at every pass; to make an old fortress, worn out by age, tenable for fourteen days, against any force which could be brought against it.

When the money was expended, it was a question left undecided by military men, whether the fortress could hold out forty-eight hours? and as a point of such importance ought not to be left on a very doubtful uncertainty, it was determined to make the works impregnable. This gave a new spur to invention, and the engineer sought the aid of the carpenter, the mason, and the miner, to mount cannon in the air upon bumb-proof arches; and to form mines in the earth, to destroy the too adventurous besiegers. While these works were carrying on, some persons high in office concluded, that the British flag might be hoisted on the keep; and kept flying there in defiance of the conqueror of Italy, should he encamp with another invincible legion, under the walls. But, alas! new alarms excited new apprehensions, and the scientific eye soon discovered two more weak sides to this supposed impregnable fortress.

The heights on the south-west side of the town, have long been considered by military engineers, as a favourable spot on which they can exercise their art, as long as they can procure money; and notwithstanding this system of fortifying hath been twice attempted, and as many times stripped; as the Quixote schemes of Uncle Toby, and corporal Trim; they are now undertaken again with a tenfold vigour. Works are already marked out, near a mile in length, in the longest diameter, and preparations are making to cover the ground

with elegant buildings; that the ordnance, and the barrack boards, may each of them share the merit in the preparations which are intended to check the progress of our inveterate enemy, if his flotilla should ever reach our shore.

The works which are begun, and the plans which are forming, may, in the course of eight or ten years, assume a formidable appearance, if money can be found to carry them on with spirit; and they will defend two vallies leading from Folkstone to Dover; but if the enemy should prefer marching into the country, only about a mile to the westward, all the curtansi, ramparts, and bastions would be useless.

I have been informed that there is an extensive plan in embryo for fortifying the hill on the eastern side of the castle; but it is generally thought that much money may be saved, and folly prevented, by lowering it, and casting the earth into the sea.

Some of the works, as long as they remain, will be a disgrace to the nation, if ever they should be seen by a Frenchman. The ditch between the sea and the town is one of them; it may be about sixteen feet wide, and seven deep, and it is planked, and caulked, and turned on each side like a ship, when it was known, at the time it was doing, to every fisherman, that the water would filter from the bottom through the back at every spring tide.

This difficulty would have baffled the genius of an ordinary person; but scientific men discover resources at a considerable distance from their work, which are not thought of by the bulk of mankind. They know, that if water can be made to run into this shallow ditch faster than it can run out, it may be filled. To convince the world of the truth of this curious experiment, they have built an aqueduct, to convey the water from the river; but some who are stiff in their opinions, still think that it will require some mechanical contrivance, or the inundations of the valley, to raise the water above its present level; and after the many thousands which have been squandered on this scheme, the ditch, if filled, would not retard an enemy five minutes.

If this system of excavating passages in rocks, and the erecting of buildings and mounds on their surface, should be continued much longer, nearly all the ground in the neighbourhood of the town of Dover will be bought for the crown with our own money; and the little which is left will be ruined to make spacious military wards from one fortification to another; for it is said, that the injuring of an estate is not to be considered, if an angle can be taken off, and a fine curving sweep made instead of it.

I am yours,

A TRAVELLER.

THE REFORMER, NO. IV.

Quicqui dagunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.

MR. KNOX somewhere observes, (for I quote merely upon memory,) that as man is endowed, by nature, with much stronger incitements to sensual gratification, and a greater propensity to voluptuous indulgence, than any other animal, so is he likewise possessed of a superior kind of instinctive sagacity, an intuitive power of discrimination, which will allow and enable him, whenever opportunities present themselves, to vary, modify, relax or brace, the means of luxurious enjoyment, so as at once to instruct and amuse himself, and to charm and delight others. In the beginning of the world, we may well suppose (and both sacred and profane history countenance the opinion) that the human body was produced and flourished in a much more vigorous and a purer state, than at present, when intemperance and disease have given their aids to render the streams of population unwholesome and contaminated. In this downward progress to corruption, infection, and debility, we find that the mind of man has contributed its share and degree of *momentum*, to propel and accelerate—and that the boasted powers of ratiocination, the principal and peculiar pride and ornament of the human race, have officiated as panders in the same cause. How far the wants, which at first would have been looked upon as ideal and chimerical, have become really such, from the gradual increase of opulence and of accumu-

lated conveniences, needs no great strength of mind, or vigour of genius, or stretch of fancy, to unravel and discover.

I have been led to pursue this train of reflection, by reading over lately some paragraphs of our diurnal news papers, and observing in them, that our national character, so for as it relates to the *suicidomania*, is again assuming its customary bias and incurable prevalence—and indeed I may say, is shooting forth, with encreased violence and ardour, as the gloomy month of November approaches. Does it not appear very *irrational* in the history of mankind, that the inflicting of this extreme violence upon all the sensibilities of our nature, should exist almost exclusively among the *Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos*, in so much that—*siste spectator et respice*—it is a well known and lamentable fact, that there are more frequent infringements of the sixth commandment and of that law, which Job had imposed upon himself, "All the days of my appointed time, will I wait, till my change come"—than in the whole of the rest of Europe, put together in the aggregate, or taken collectively. It is reasonable to think that objects of wretchedness, and cases of compassion, are more numerous upon the continent than in this our climate, where splendour and hospitality, and charitable institutions abound, and where such immense sums are annually given towards the support of the poor; but so it happens, and so it is, that where corporeal wants and necessities are the soonest relieved and relievable, there it is that the mind has most leisure to brood over and ponder on suppositious misery, and to cast a gloomy shadow over slight or imaginary misfortunes.—In France, a new and surprising instance of this species of insanity has lately occurred, but which has been recorded there as a phenomenon altogether *unique*, viz. that a child of 12 years of age, had deliberately turned *felo de se*, and put a violent end to its existence.

It appears to me, (but I will not positively aver it for a fact) that there are more of the middling and lower classes of life amongst us, that put this involuntary shock upon the system, and thus surmount the natural dread which all men have of any thing that looks like annihilation, than there are amongst what we call the great, or amongst characters of a political description, whose very nice and delicate feelings, or superior sentiments, if such they are, have perhaps been blunted by repeated extrinsic attacks; or who, perhaps, enjoy too many of the good things of this life, to abandon them without a high degree of regret and unwillingness. At least, methinks, there exists no Cato in the present day —and "*Collins lives, though Cæsar does seize upon the republic!*"

Were we for a moment to picture to ourselves in idea, some unfortunate human being, bereft of all domestic comforts, and laden with every misery, except such as may depend on corporeal pains; disappointed in all his attempts to better his condition, however probable he had deemed them; harrassed by want and famine—and when the keener and more ardent sensations of his animal appetites had been subdued, struggling hard to rise superior to the recollection of his quondam tender habits, of the softer affections—were we further to imagine such a person tinctured with a certain degree of pride, which renders it seemingly impossible, or at least very difficult for him, brought up as he has been, to stoop to any thing that looks like a menial situation, such a person might possibly be tempted to think it no crime to hasten a dissolution which he saw hourly and inevitably approaching; and as reason would, in all likelihood, conjure up numberless sophisms to impose upon his despair, we may consider his irritability as very unlike the deliberate, affected coolness of Robeck, who, after he had written a voluminous treatise on Suicide, immediately set his house in order, and killed himself with his own hands.—The arguments of this last inconsiderate man, hinge upon a supposition, that he was placed upon this globe, for no other purpose, end, or example whatever, but his own gratification. It will readily be admitted, that no being endowed with life and sensibility was ever placed upon the stage of this world, merely for the purpose of being tormented—but, on the other hand, it should be remembered, that if nature inflicts diseases upon us, we do not err if we seek to

counteract their force, by procuring the assistance of medicine;—although, if it be true that, "Whatever is, is right," it is unquestionably by the order of God, or by nature's appointment that we are so afflicted. It does not follow, therefore, that we have only a right to stay here, or to prolong our existence in this world, so long only as we find all things agreeable—or that we are at liberty to quit or resign our station, when every charm that before rendered it tolerable, is fled, and when life itself becomes not only irksome to the community at large, but even an abhorrence to ourselves.

To sacrifice any part of our body for the preservation of the rest, would not be thought absurd;--neither would it be looked upon as folly, to sacrifice that body itself for the preservation of the soul, which is the more valuable part, and the safety of which constitutes the only hope that we have of enjoying happiness hereafter.

I shall conclude this paper, by laying before my readers a passage of Rousseau, which appears to me to furnish a very plain and efficient answer, easily confuting all the sentiments which an advocate for suicide might be supposed to entertain and to shelter himself under, on such an occasion as we have been introducing.

"Did Cato kill himself for the evils which he suffered in his own person? We endure misery; it is in our power to avoid suffering. This is inverting the basis of the question; for the subject is not whether we actually do or do not suffer, but whether life be a positive evil. We naturally endeavour to extricate ourselves from pain, affliction, and misery. But let us first decide, whether, for that purpose, it is absolutely necessary to die? Let us for a moment examine the nature, drift, and tendency of mental afflictions, as in opposition to corporeal evils; the two substances being of a heterogeneous nature. The latter become more inveterate the longer they continue, and at length will be sure utterly to destroy this mortal machine. The former, on the contrary, being only external and transitory modifications of an immortal and uncompounded essence, will become insensibly effaced, and thereby leave the mind in its original form, which is not susceptible of alteration. Grief, disquietude, regret, and despair, are short-lived evils, which never originally take root in the mind; and experience always falsifies that bitter reflection, which makes unreflecting mortals imagine that their miseries will have no end. It seems to me, that a longer life would reform mankind, and many ages of youth would teach us that nothing is preferable to virtue.

"Mental afflictions, be they ever so acute, always carry their remedy along with them. In fact, what is it makes any evil intolerable? Nothing but its duration. The operations of surgery, are generally much more painful than the disorder they cure: but the pain occasioned by the latter, is lasting, while that of the operation is only momentary, and therefore we judge it preferable. What occasion is there, therefore, for any extraordinary operation to remove troubles which will of course become, by their duration, the only circumstance which could render them insupportable? Is it reasonable to apply such desperate remedies to evils which expire of themselves? To a man who values himself on his fortitude, and who estimates years at their real value, of two ways by which he may extricate himself from the same troubles, which will appear preferable—death or time? Let us have patience, and we shall be cured. What can we desire more?"

EXTRACTS FROM A LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

Genuine Copy of a Letter written in the Year 1657, by the Duke of Lauderdale, to one of his Friends.

SIR,

IT is sad that the *Sadducean*, or rather atheistical denying of spirits, and their apparitions, and possessions of persons, should so far prevail, as I find it does at present; but why should we wonder at it, in such an age of infidelity as this? since those who will not believe Moses and the Prophets, we know, will not be convinced, though one should rise from the dead. But for me, may heaven ever defend me from such hardness of heart; and indeed, I count it no small mercy to me, that I have had signal proof, and even ocular demonstration of the truth of a real and certain pos-

session of spirits, which I propose a relation of, as the business of this letter.

There was some years since, in the town of *Dunce*, in the Mers, a poor and ignorant woman, who was generally believed to be possessed by an evil spirit; I myself often saw her, and never doubted it; and I well remember that the minister of the place, a learned, an ingenious, and a godly man, made no scruple of affirming the same to all persons; and himself often visited her and readily attended strangers who were desirous of the same satisfaction.

This pious gentleman even went so far as to apply to the king's privy council, to whom he also brought the written attestations of twenty neighbouring ministers to the truth of the fact, for a warrant to keep days of humiliation for her; the powers of certain bishops, however, hindering, at that time, any such fast to be kept, prevented this godly intention.

These persons, moreover, were not to be made to believe that this was a real *possession*. I wonder not, indeed, at these gentlemens' disbelief of *possessions* in general, if they have seen what I myself have, of the baseness and roguery of the church of Rome, in their tricks of this sort, in order to make a merit or miracle in dispossessing; but think they might have given a fuller credit to this, where there were attestations of so many godly persons to the truth of a fact, and no intent of a sham dispossessing or any other deceit.

As to the pretended *French* miracles of this sort, I was myself, I remember, at *Loudon*, at the time when there were a thousand strange stories reported and books written about the *possession* of the *Loudon* nuns; and being desirous to be an eye-witness of the truth, I went to see them, not doubting but that it was possible for the devil to possess a nun, as well as any other person. But, alas! I was strangely disappointed; for this was no other than a trick, nor did I see any thing there, but a company of wanton wenches pretending to be *possessed*, singing many bawdy songs in French, and playing a thousand odd indecent tricks, in which however, though they had been well taught, they were nothing to compare to our tumblers and rope dancers; and one of them, with the letters IHS and MARIA JOSEPH in her hand, which, they told us, were written by miracles, but which, I am confident, was done only by *aqua-fortis*. I was quite tired with this foolery, and spoke my mind about it pretty freely, in the hearing of a certain Jesuit, who still however affirming that these were actual *possessions*, I desired leave to speak to them in a different language, and was promised by the holy father, that I should be answered in the same; but when I told them I should speak in a language that neither he nor any there would understand, he told me very gravely, that perhaps these devils had not travelled. On this I left the place, with a proper contempt, and heard afterwards in the town, that the whole was in reality a cheat, and the main intent of it was to prove witchcraft upon an innocent person, the curate of the place, whose name was *Cupis*, who had been converted from their religion, and whom they at last burnt for a wizard.

Not long after this, being determined to know the truth or falsehood of another famous story of this kind, I went to Antwerp, to see a number of *possessed* persons, as they were called, exorcised; but in truth, all that I saw there was a number of gross Dutch wenches suffer *exorcism* patiently, and belch most roaringly; so that if they were possessed with devils, they seemed to be very windy devils; but to me they appeared only possessed with a large morning draught of too new beer. Some few of them did indeed make much squeeking and resistance, before they would adore the host held up to them by the priest; but all I wonder at in this, was the monstrous blasphemy in the exorciser, in saying to the pretended devil, "Prostratim adorabis Creatorem tuum quem digitis tenes." "Thou shalt prostrate, adore thy Creator, which I now hold in my hand."

If these bishops, I say, had seen these pretended *possessions*, I cannot wonder at their not readily believing a real one; but had they been eye-witness, as I myself was, of what (to return to my story from this long

digression,) I am going to relate to you, I am very sure they would no longer have doubted the certainty of it.

The report, in short, of the strange things our *Scotch* woman uttered, being now spread over all the country; among a number of neighbouring gentlemen, my old friend, Sir James Forbes, who lives in the north of *Scotland*, being accidentally then at *Edinburgh*, and meeting there with the minister of a neighbouring place, intreated him to go with him to see her, and brought him with that intent to my father's house, which was within ten miles of the place where she lived, where I made one of the party, and the next day we went together to see her.

We found her, as the poorer sort thereabout generally are, a poor ignorant creature, who had never been taught so much as to read, and spent some time in conversation together, without seeing any thing of what we expected; for the woman shewed no signs of any thing extraordinary. The minister, on this almost out of patience, says to the knight, in Latin, "Nondum audivimus spiritum loquentem," "We have not yet heard the spirit speaking." And on this immediately there issued out of the woman's mouth, a voice in these words; "Audis loquentem, audis loquentem," "Thou now hearest him speaking, thou now hearest him speaking." This, from a poor creature, who they were sensible knew no tongue but her own, nor in truth the half of that, put the minister into such an amazement, that I think it made him not mind his Latin; for he immediately took off his hat, and lifting up his eyes to heaven, cried out, "Misereatur Deus peccatoris," "The Lord have mercy on this sinner." On which the spirit, to shew his skill in the language, immediately answered, "Dic peccatricis, dic peccatricis," "Say on this female sinner, say on this female sinner." The spirit here corrects the minister's false Latin. On this we were all perfectly satisfied of the truth of this report, and the reality of the *possession*; and this the more, because neither then, nor at any other time after, was there any attempt to dispossess her; and we all returned with great amazement to my father's house at *Thirlestaine Castle*.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful friend and servant,
LAUDERDALE.

IT is well known that the ship wherein Sir Francis Drake performed that famous action, the circumnavigation of the globe, was laid up at Deptford, where it continued several years, and was long held in great admiration, by many who came thither from all parts to see it; but being afterwards much decayed by time, and at length completely broken up, a chair was made of the planks thereof; which chair was afterwards presented to the University Library of Oxford, by John Davies, Esq. of Deptford. Upon this most celebrated relic, some ingenious poet of the time, after amusing himself with sitting and drinking in it, thus pleasantly descanted, in the following very spirited, dithyrambic Bacchanalian Ode.

I.

Chear up my mates, the wind does fairly blow,
Clap on more sail and never spare;
Farewel all lands, for now we are
In the wide sea of drink, and merrily we go:
Bless me, 'tis hot, another bowl of wine,
And we shall cut the burning line.
Hey boys! she scuds away, and by my head I know,
We round the world are sailing now.
What dull men are those that tarry at home,
When abroad they might wantonly roam,
And gain such experience and spy too
Such countries and wonders as I do?
But prithee good pilot take heed what you do,
And fail not to touch at Peru:
With gold there our vessel we'll store,
And never, and never be poor,
No, never be poor any more.

II.

What do I mean, what thoughts do me misguide?
As well upon a staff may witches ride
Their fancied journey in the air,
As I sail round the ocean in this chair.
'Tis true; but yet this chair, which now you see,
For all its quiet now and gravity,

Has wandered and has travelled more
Than ever beast, or fish, or bird, or
ever tree before;
In every air, and every sea hath been;
Has compassed all the earth and all the
heavens has seen;
Let not the Pope's itself with this com-
pare,
This is the only universal chair;
Drake's vessel now, for all her labour
past,
Is made the seat of rest, at last;
Let the case now quite altered be,
And as thou went'st abroad the world
to see,
Let the world now come to see thee.

III.

The world will do't; for curiosity
Does no less than devotion pilgrims
make;
And I myself, who now love quiet too,
As much almost as any chair can do,
Would yet a journey take,
An old wheel of that chariot to see,
Which Phäeton so rashly brake.
Yet what could that say more than these
remains of Drake?
Great relick! Thou too in this port of
ease,
Has still one way of making voyages;
The great trade wind which ne'er does
fail,
Shall drive thee round the world, and
thou shalt run
Along, around it as the sun.
The straits of time too narrow are for
thee;
Launch forth into an undiscovered sea,
And steer the endless course of all eter-
nity:
Take for thy sail this verse, and for thy
pilot, me.

THE earliest notice which we have of London as a commercial city, during the Saxon domination, we may collect from Bede, who relates, that the capital of one of the smallest kingdoms of this island, by its happy situation on the bank of the noble and navigable river Thames, was an emporium for many nations repairing to it both by sea and land. This seems to refer to the early part of the government of those conquerors, who, when identified with the Britons, are said to have acquired their ingenuity. But however this may be, the Anglo-Saxons were, in those early ages of their residence in this island, celebrated for their execution of curious works in gold and silver, which had become so famous, even in Italy, that at a subsequent period, we learn that by the means of the pilgrims, they were smuggled through France; where it is to be observed, that all commodities, if brought by Christians, were liable to an impost equal to an eleventh part of the profit; and if by Jews to a tenth.

AN ancient British writer, Gildas Cambriensis, says, that the Anglo-Saxons had bells in their churches, which some of the abbots themselves manufactured. Query? Does not not this mean *Sacring-bells*,* one of which was formerly in the possession of the late Dr. Chauncy. This was of a very ancient date; it had a long handle or staff, to which was appended an ornament of silver fillagree, that bore a distant resemblance to a castle, at the corners of which were four bells, apparently of silver?

AT the bottom of a wood belonging to William Turton, Esq. of Knolton-Hall, in Flintshire, is a rill or small stream of water, called Shelibrook, which empties itself into the river Dee. When you have once stepped across this important little boundary, lo, and behold! you are

In the kingdom of England and prin-
cipality of Wales;
In the provinces of Canterbury, and
York;
In the dioceses of Chester and of
Litchfield and Coventry;
In the counties of Flint and Salop;
In the hundreds of Maylor and Os-
westry;
In the parishes of Ellesmere and
Overton;
In the township of Knolton and Sod-
dylt;
And in Mr. Turton's grounds and
his neighbours.

* *Sacring-bells.* This little bell is rung to give notice of the host approaching, when it is carried in procession, as also in other offices of the Romish Church.—*Tiebald.*

THE LIFE OF SCANDERBEG.

[Continued from page 129, of our number for August.]

AT the time of Scanderbeg's birth, the disordered, and brutish, and degenerate Greeks, whose eminent and venerable, whose intrepid and excellent progenitors, had right worthily defended themselves and their country, by their arms and industry, against the vast and wondrous preparations of Darius and Xerxes, then by far the greatest monarchs of the world, and against all the strength and policy of the mighty empire of Persia and of the East, and whose ancient glory will be held in remembrance, not without a very high degree of admiration and astonishment, till time shall be no more, had irrecoverably lost their pristine liberties, (a great part of which they had till then retained, under the paramount command and government of the Constantinopolitan Emperors,) and were reduced to a state of the most miserable subjection and thraldom, by Amurath II. the 6th king, or grand Sultan of the Turks. The Duke of Athens, the Princes of Phocis, Bœotia, and all the rest of Greece, from the cape or promontory of Tænarus, unto the straits of Corinth, had either become his tributaries, or had submitted, without condition and reserve, to the barbarous yoke of the selfish and cruel tyrant, under which they grievously groaned, and lamented, enduring all imaginable evils of the most intolerable and strange, and horrible, oppression and constraint, and slavery.

Here, methinks, it is but natural enough to the curious reader, (and the subject would in all likelihood be not ungrateful to him, as the contemplative mind may even find a source of pensive pleasure and amusement in the same) to pause awhile and muse, and meditate on the transitoriness, and instability, and vanity, of all mundane felicity and glory! What would be the first sensations and reflections of an old Athenian philosopher, could he shake off the dust, arise from the slumber of ages, and again be permitted to revisit the ground which his classical compatriots had made in a manner sacred, in so much that no part or portion of the terrestrial globe presented a more attractive, a more illustrious scene? Should he, with his keen-sighted glance of quick sagacity, behold his country, in its present deplorable state, or at the time whereof we have just been speaking, and be informed that this once princely people, so consummately learned in all the liberal arts, who formerly lived in such opulence and dignity, who possessed such extensive territories, maintained such considerable armies, carried on such expensive wars, in distant regions, and who made or unmade, created, tamed, deposed, restored the kings or proud chiefs of the nations, at their pleasure, are now, as if under a sort of divine malediction for their sins and follies, destitute of even the very outward appearance, and seeming livery of virtue; are now as mean and unworthy, for their shameful cowardice, their stupid ignorance, and naughty politics; are now as much the object of contempt and pity for the rest of mankind, as they were commendable for their accomplishments, in the conquering times, of Miltiades, of Cymon, of Pericles, of Epaminondas, of Alexander ὁ μέγας, &c. would appear altogether astonishing and amazing, and, indeed, almost incredible!—That sublime genius, those extraordinary talents, that fine, delicate, exact, and perhaps inimitable judgment, that exquisite and refined relish or taste in art, science, polite literature, military politics, and philosophy, which so conspicuously distinguished, which so variously embellished the bright character of their honourable and disinterested ancestors, and which rendered their particular country, a sort of enchanted or holy ground, an excellent school of universal instruction to so many men, occasional and inquisitive visitors from so many different cities in foreign lands, &c. no longer sparkled in, no longer dazzled the jealous eyes of an infinitely admiring world;—that noble elevation of soul, those amiable, great, and generous sentiments, those real, solid, estimable, patriotic virtues, which alone did and could reflect additional lustre and value on their other supereminent qualities, like the once irresistible charms of some antiquated, some forlorn and deserted beauty, formerly so very apt to inspire the flame of amorous devotion, to afford multifarious pleasure and delight, but who, at length, in consequence of the ravages of time, has been reduced to a pitiful state of decay, decrepitude and

even of ridiculous dotage;—so this very superlative knowledge, these stupendous talents, these magnificent virtues, were now, so to speak, impaired, shattered, eclipsed, ruined, lost, and to say all in one word, completely worn out and extinguished.

In such unhappy circumstances, partly distracted with civil ambition and intrinsic discords and dissentions, (the very fatal criminality of little, sordid, vindictive souls) partly the victims of mistimed indifference, of an unaccountable supineness and stupor, listlessness and indolence, a passive lethargic insensibility in relation to their most important and necessary concernments of a public nature, and partly flattered, imposed upon, and seduced by their childish weaknesses and vanity, their very eggregious viciousness and folly, the Greeks, at the time when those transactions took place, the narration of which has been already begun in the preceding numbers of this miscellany, and of which a more particular description is hereafter intended, in their tempers, character, and condition, were become totally opposite to, and a striking contrast of the μεγαθυμοι Αχαιοι that noble race and nation of Achaian heroes, who, when at the utmost pinnacle of their advancement, in their congregated mass of glory, resembled their own most fascinating language---a language so very wonderful in its comprehensive powers, so rich, so sweet, so full of grace and majesty, so universally flexible, so harmonious, and so ornamental---a language so well fraught with all imaginable perfections;---a language, which, in sonorousness, that is to say, in respect of sound and expression, in a pleasing variety, and rare intermixture of strength and delicacy, and in the plenitude of the *ore rotundo*, or in pomp, copiousness, and natural sublimity, has not, it is generally supposed, or rather, according to the universal opinion and suffrage of all competent judges, of all persons endued with superior sense and taste, and judgment, been ever hitherto excelled, or even so much as equalled: a language which, like the Hebrew, has been *selected*, and, like it, has been uniformly *kept in* a *state* of *excellent*, if not of *splendid preservation*, for the noble and exalted purpose of unfolding and displaying the self-same mysteries of that revealed knowledge which heretofore was concealed under types full of sentimental meaning—under moral and political vaticinations, and allegorical images, containing the liveliest sensations and exposition, the best hopes, and the most elevated promises of our admirable religion, and of its virtuous and valuable ends and designs—all which is now more fully brought to light, by the glorious gospel of our blessed Lord and Saviour, Emmanuel, or Jesus, the eternal Son of God.

After the woful captivity and utter ruin of Greece, Amurath, not content with his recent acquisitions, but determined, with redoubled eagerness, to prosecute his rising good fortune, turned his victorious ensigns and forces into Macedonia, then a most goodly country, garnished and crowned with many fair, elegant, and beautiful towns and cities, and pious structures; all which, in a short time, he likewise brought to great confusion, spoiling, sacking, ravaging, and destroying all the towns and houses in the open country; driving out, and endeavouring utterly to extirpate the families of the native princes and other minor tetrarchs, and every where introducing, together with the most wicked and facinorous actions and diabolical exploits, the gross and detestable errors, the wretched, bitter, persecuting, and rancorous zeal, so peculiar to the temper, and spirit, and character of the villainous, and impious, and offensive, Mahometan superstition.

In the year 1432, Amurath in person had besieged and taken Thessalonica, now called Salonichi, formerly one of the largest and most sumptuous cities of Greece, even when in all its height of power and glory, and then the pleasant dwelling place of many hundreds of rich Christian families, who had long lived there in peace, quietness, and security, under the civil protection and military occupation of the Venetian government. This city, then so beautiful, flourishing, and wealthy, is situated, (as some authors say, *in*, and others) *upon the borders* of Macedonia, and closely adjoining to a bay of the Ægean sea, now commonly called the Archipelago, which bay, in antient times, was known by the name of *Sinus Thermaicus*, and is now called the bay of Sa-

lonichi. To the Christian congregation dwelling in this city, St. Paul, as is well known, wrote and directed two of his epistles, in the latter whereof, the Apostle, moved by the spirit of prophecy, plainly forewarneth the Thessalonians of a great defection that was to come before the latter day.

Amurath having encamped before the walls of this very strong and extensive city, with a numerous and well disciplined army of Turks, began to batter the same most terribly; and the more to encourage his soldiers to dangerous and adventurous feats of arms, promised to give up to them all the wealth it was stored with, for a lawful spoil and prey, if they could either accomplish its capture by surprise, or by open force; the deplorable consequence of which was, that the greedy desire of infinite riches and booty so stimulated and inflamed the minds of those fierce and barbarous soldiers, and especially of the Janissaries, that, by a sudden, desperate, and dreadful irruption, at length, after having furiously assailed, they entered that fortified city, as if by a great tempest, and so made themselves masters of Thessalonica.

The Venetian soldiers who composed the garrison, as the necessity of the time required, fled to their gallies and small ships, which then lay at anchor in the port or haven, and so found an opportunity to escape the so dreadful and dangerous horrors of that great shipwreck; but the number of execrable and inhuman atrocities, and ignominious outrages which the citizens of Thessalonica, endured from the brutal fury of the conquerors, no tongue is able to express—no pen to describe; "many good Christians," says my author (Knolles in his General History of the Turks) "in the anguish of their souls, crying out in vain, and wishing there to die, but could not." And yet the sword of the enemy, with most terrible execution, spared not to devour all the inhabitants indiscriminately, without respect of age or sex, or condition, excepting only such as for strength of body or comeliness of person were reserved to undergo painful labours in the sequel, or for the gratification of bestial lust: which poor Christian captives were afterwards dispersed through all parts of the Turkish kingdom or dominion.

Having thus taken Thessalonica, so long one of the most glorious ornaments of Greece, the proud Sultan gave it for an inhabitation to such obscure and base Turks, as at their pleasure repaired thither, from various other parts, to seat themselves in the city, whose goodly houses were then left desolate and void of inhabitants: after which Amurath himself returned to Adrianople, then the regal seat of the Turkish Emperors, and the newly established metropolis of their government.

Soon after Amurath had taken possession of Thessalonica, he sent away Caratze, one of his most expert and valiant captains, with the greatest part of his army, into Ætolia. Charles, the prince of that country, died a little before the commencement of the siege of Thessalonica, and having no legitimate issue, had divided the country of Acharnania, among his three base or natural sons, Memnon, Turnus and Hercules, bequeathing all the rest of his dominion to his nephew or brother's son, called also Charles. But not long afterwards, such mutual and inveterate animosities broke out among these brethren, that Amurath, who was eagerly solicitous, and ever ready to take advantage of all favourable occasions, by sending a part of his army to aid the one of them against the other, agreeably to their own request, in the end, brought all the country of Ætolia, into subjection to himself, leaving nothing for the foolish and bewitched brethren to contend for, but the mere, empty titles of imaginary honour.

About this time it was, that, among the distressed princes and states of Greece and Macedonia, John Castriot, the father of Scanderbeg, reigned in Epirus; who, observing the Turks to prevail every where against the daunted and discomfited princes and cities, his neighbours and confederates, and considering that he was not able, by any means, to withstand so formidable and puissant an enemy, in order to obtain peace, consented to deliver up as hostages, into Amurath's possession, (who faithfully promised well and honourably to preserve and take charge of them) his four sons, Stanisius, Reposius, Constantine, and George, the subject of this history, and the same who was afterwards enabled, by great

exertions of never to be sufficiently remembered, courage and policy, and by nothing less than a miracle of divine providence, to deliver both himself and his native country from the intolerable slavery of Turkish persecution and tyranny, as shall be declared, in due time, in the course of the following narrative.

(To be continued occasionally.)

ORIGINAL CRITICISM for OCTOBER, 1805.

" Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ON THE SCIENCE OF DEFENCE.

ART. II. *Gordon's Treatise on the Science of Defence, for the Sword and Bayonet, &c. in close Action.*

(Concluded from page 240.)

MAJOR GORDON having, in the five preceding sections, demonstrated the elements of individual defence, he now details his plan of extending the science to the use of battalions. This furnishes the opportunity of investigating the origin and defect of the established exercises, in his sixth section.

" It cannot be unpleasant to review some small portion of those flowery fields which are sown with golden grain. It will not be unprofitable to pay a short visit to the father of the established exercises.

" You will be sure to find him always at home, and, like the divinity, diffused over every part of those princely domains he hath bequeathed to posterity.

" Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet." ÆNEID vi.

" One common soul
Inspires, and feeds, and animates the whole.
This active mind infus'd through all the space
Unites and mingles with the mighty mass." DRYDEN.

" Posterity cannot be sufficiently grateful to Pisistratus. The divine works of Homer were either neglected, or sung in detached fragments, to the reproach of the period of 350 years after their composition. The royal genius arranged them in the order you now read them. This, with innumerable other similar circumstances, proves the tardiness of the human mind in improvement, however delighted it may be in holding fast the truth, from the moment it obtains a fair view of that lovely object. This little excursion will lead you directly to the end of your journey. It will shew you the defect of the present exercises. It will shew the existence and nature of the malady, which will be a considerable step towards the remedy. Every line in Homer demonstrates the beauty and benefit of union, and discipline, and the various modes of forming, organizing, and moving armies, in either line or column, &c.

" The harsh and rugged materials, which must have been intractable in any other hands, are polished down and compressed in his harmonious return. The rank and merits of the officers and their men, are so strongly depicted, that it is impossible for his majesty to err in his choice of them. With a glance he can select that particular officer and corps, the most qualified for any particular duty. He, by this return, has his army in his hand, and can dispose it to the utmost advantage. Are any modern returns comparable to Homer's, either in beauty, accuracy, or in the magnitude and importance of the information contained? Can you, with such a model before your eyes, find it difficult to make out a return of the strength of a few battalions? and to observe whether or not —their formation is according to order— whether the proper distances in column and echellon are preserved—the wheelings just—the formations into line true? &c. &c. But unluckily he has left no return of the mode of engaging your troops in close action; no mode of defence or offence; no system of making thrusts, cuts, and guards. He had no practice of that kind; hence you have no returns of that kind. Your returns and remarks must be confined to the movements, which are only preliminary steps, subservient to action. The movements go no farther; they enter not into the science of attack or defence. They cease most unluckily in the crisis of action: your exercises cease at the crisis

which calls the loudest for science and dexterity.

"Had Homer, the father of the established exercises, exited here, at this moment, how enraptured would he be, in witnessing that divine enthusiasm, which animates every bosom, from one extremity of the empire to the other. Now might he exclaim,

"To count them all demands a thousand tongues,
A throat of brass, and adamantine lungs."

"His style of marching the phalanges, in quick and slow time, has never been paralleled. His idea was, that they should move in a perfect line, without opening, floating, doubling, or passing; that in every cadenced step they should strike the ground, making it resound, and as it were groan and burn beneath their feet. The vigour of his marching is far beyond the power of any translation, as in the lines,

Οι δ' αρ, ισαν, ωστει τε πυρι χθων
πασα νεμοιτο·
Γαια δ' υπεστοναχιζε.

ILIAD, lib. ii l. 780.

"He prescribes no invariable order of battle, knowing that it must be adapted to the circumstances of time and place, &c. &c.

"At one time, he arranges his cavalry, that is the chariots, on the wings, dressed in three or more ranks, according to their strength and the nature of the ground, &c. The light armed troops and the archers, composing the front, were generally adjusted in eight ranks. The heavy armed infantry composed his second line. This phalanx was a solid column, whose established order was sixteen deep.

"It was practised to take three kinds of order, one open, and two kinds of close order: the closest was termed Constipation. It was precisely similar to that of his majesty's forces, when the ranks are locked up, and the elbows touch. The phalanx thus formed, levelled their pikes, which were fourteen cubits long, parallel to the horizon, and presented their left sides to the front in the charge. This position has been transmitted, and is equally practised by all the troops in Europe. The only difference is, that, instead of pikes, you level your firelocks; instead of sixteen, you form in three ranks; instead of having your three ranks engaged, you can engage only one of them, whilst the remaining two, your centre and rear ranks, are idle, with arms ported.

"The pikes of the front rank of the phalanx were thus protended ten cubits before it; the pikes of the second rank surpassed the front by eight cubits; those of the third by six; those of the fourth rank reached four cubits before the front; the pikes of the fifth rank exceeded the front rank by two cubits. As in their closest order, they had two men in their front, that is, double the number in the same space, more than any other troops, not similarly formed, could have, and as, from their construction, they could produce the five foremost ranks to the charge, consequently their advantage in numbers was irresistible, being ten to one. As the eleven ranks adjusted behind the fifth rank, were in fact idle, and unable, from their situation, to partake in the charge, yet they were supposed to be of use, in pressing upon the five foremost ranks; although common sense might have pointed out that nothing could more impede the exertions of the front, than any pressure upon them from behind: and although the necessity of reforming the idle ranks into such order as might give them an opportunity of co-operating, seems obvious; yet all attempts of this kind were discountenanced, as being repugnant to the long-established regulations, and the custom of the army. Such was Homer's construction of the phalanx, which was so greedily adopted by Epaminondas, Philip, &c.

"Upon another occasion, he forms his chariots in the front, the light troops and the weakest in the centre, and the heavy armed infantry, the great bulwark of war, forms his third line. This is the order in the fourth book of his Iliad; and whatever you may think of this order, it will be impossible for you to suppress your admiration of that great law which he prescribes in regard to marching the forces. Have the goodness to peruse the thirteen lines beginning with the 297th, and ending with the 309th verse, inclusive, of this book. The precept for marching with precision in the line, is not only laid down, but enforced also by the highest rewards and punishments. Obedience to the law is

* We are sorry to see this enthusiasm declining very fast. It is our best security.

beautifully enforced by punishment, in the following words;

Ος δε κ' ανηρ απο ων οχεων εταϛ' αρμαθ', ικηται,
Εγχει οϛεξασθω.

"That is, 'Whosoever shall go out of the line, repel him with your spear;' literally, 'Whatsoever man shall come from his own chariots to other chariots, extend the spear,'—that is, 'whoever shall break the line of dress, to advance or retire from his own to another line, alligne him with your spear.' The remaining part of these thirteen lines, preceding and subsequent to the above quotation, must be grateful to you, in the elegant version of Mr. Pope."

Hence we see that our author is dissatisfied with the translation of the 306th and part of the 307th lines, by Mr. Pope, Dr. Clarke, and Cowper, &c. from his giving us a translation so widely different from theirs. The strength of reason seems to be in his favour.—"Sed non nostrum est tantas componere lites."

"1. *The Arrangement.*

"The horse and chariots to the front assign'd,
The foot (the strength of war) he rang'd behind;
The middle space suspected troops supply,
Enclos'd by both, nor left the pow'r to fly."

"2. *The Dress in Line.*

"He gives command to curb the fiery steed,
Nor cause confusion, nor the ranks exceed,
Before the rest let none too rashly ride,
No strength, nor skill, but just in time be try'd;
The charge once made, no warrior turn the rein,
But fight or fall; a firm embody'd train."

"3, *The Honours in consequence of Obedience to these Laws.*

"Our great forefathers held this prudent course,
Thus rul'd their ardour, thus preserv'd their force,
By laws like these immortal conquests made,
And earth's proud tyrants low in ashes laid."

"It is evident from every line in Homer, that if he had a fault, it consisted in his excess of accuracy in dressing and marching the forces square to the front. If a single man stood on parade with any part of his face or person half an inch out of the line, he considered the whole line deranged. The moderns have adopted his ideas as to dressing. But the officers having taken their posts, he would permit no changing of their positions; he would not permit the captain, for example, on the right, to change to the left, and from that to the right, four times in the course of a few minutes.

"Instructed by the precepts of Homer, Philip of Macedon reformed his phalanx, and subverted the liberties of Greece. Xenophon, who was perhaps the ablest of the ancient generals and writers, took all his military ideas from Homer. With a handful, never exceeding 13,000 men, he surmounted every difficulty of rivers, mountains, and superior and surrounding enemies, and effected his famous retreat, after a march of 1155 leagues.

"Fired by the glorious exploits of Xenophon, and confident in the superiority of his military system, Philip projected the plan of overturning the Persian empire. Fate prevented him from executing his project, which then of course devolved upon his son. By the means of Homer, which he carefully placed under his pillow every night, Alexander readily accomplished what his father had so ably projected. But, notwithstanding the strength of the phalanx, yet it had many imperfections, [which are unfortunately transmitted to us]. For example, the individuals, so formidable in the phalanx, could do nothing when separated, singly, or in little detachments. These objections did not escape the sagacity of Xenophon and Polybius. Since the phalanx was impenetrable, &c. in front, why was it defeated by the Romans? Because, says Polybius, in war, the times and places of action are various and indefinite; there is, however, but one time and place, one determinate mode of action, suited to the phalanx, which if it obtain it must be victorious.

"It requires a plain, free from all

obstructions of ditches, breaks, and obliquities, hills, and rivers, &c. It is difficult to find twenty stadia in extent free from such obstacles. If such a place were found, and the phalanx posted therein, instead of approaching, the enemy may readily avoid it, direct their route through the country, and plunder the cities, &c. As nothing is more easy than to avoid the places favourable to it, so the places which are unfavourable cannot be avoided.

"If its flanks and rear were attacked, even in a plain, it cannot defend itself, without the operation of countermarching the front to the rear, &c. But this movement is too slow and dangerous in the crisis of action. The soldiers have not been individually instructed, and therefore when separated, in advancing or retreating, they are easily defeated by men trained in the science of defence. On the contrary, the Roman soldier is instructed and fitted equally for all times and places. He can exert his powers as well when separated from as when united to his company. The confusion of one or two maniples, or even cohorts, does not affect those remaining.

"The movements of the legion are short and simple; those of the phalanx slow and complex. It cannot move a hundred yards in a line, without halting and dressing. (We have often seen this case illustrated in Hyde Park, the Campus Martius of the Guards.) The Roman order was equally adapted to marching and fighting. Their rear was invincible. It consisted of the Reserve, or Triarii. This veteran body had only to face to the right about, and to present the most formidable front to the enemy. The Roman order of march was often a formidable order of battle, 'quadrato ordine incedebant;' that is, in a square or parallelogram. They had no occasion for either wheeling, filing, or countermarching, to form this figure. Three sides of it were truly formidable. The rear was composed of the Triarii: the front, not the strongest side, was composed of the Hastati: the Principes composed the flanks, or the right and left faces of the square. As is observed by Sallust, in his description of the march of Metellus, 'Transvorsis Principiis,' 'The Principes in the flanks.' The Principes usually formed the second line of the legion.

"The general thus had nothing to do but to halt his men, and to face them outwards, and they were in complete order to defend every side of the square. This was the case of Metellus, who was way-laid and surrounded by Jugurtha. We add, that he ably extricated his army from the brink of destruction, in the deserts of Numidia, by the disposition and discipline displayed upon that occasion."

Our author, after his strictures on the phalanx, and shewing the necessity of reforming it, extols the general military maxims of Homer, as applicable to all orders, and particularly calculated to inspire men with an enthusiasm to conquer or die gloriously for their country.

As the modern improvements in the art military are principally confined to the invention and adoption of missile weapons, and gun-powder, and to the reformation of the superfluous ranks, with which the phalanx, as well as the Persian order, were encumbered, our author investigates the cause of this great reformation, and ascribes the merit and credit of it, very justly, as we think, to his favourite author Xenophon.

It is obvious that he has supplied Xenophon with some judicious observations, which are applicable to the present times and to the British army, &c. He has also ascribed to Vegetius and Polybius, and even to Homer, some of his own ideas, thinking, no doubt, that the remarks would have more weight and authority, coming from those dignified and venerable fountains of antiquity. If, as we suspect, he has experienced the want of attention to a system of the greatest magnitude, it is laudable in him to call in the aid of authorities, who, like him, had many difficulties and prejudices to encounter, before they could rouse their countrymen to a just sense of their military duty:

"Quatenus, heu nefas!
Virtutem incolumem odimus,
Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi."
HOR.

"The military question, which has been so much discussed, from the days of Cyrus to this moment, relates to the best order of battle.

"What is the greatest number of

ranks that can co-operate, so as to produce the greatest effect, by their united exertions in firing, and in charging the enemy? This question seems to have been decided by Xenophon, above 2000 years ago.

"The circumstance is found in the sixth book of his Cyropædia. On the day before the battle of Thymbra, Araspas having returned to Cyrus, with the necessary information, as had been preconcerted, stated, that the whole of Crœsus's forces, horse and foot, were formed thirty deep, excepting the Egyptians, whose invariable order was one hundred deep; that they were drawn up in solid columns or squares; that the side of each square was one hundred; that the Egyptians, notwithstanding their depth, occupied forty stadia in front; that the plan was to encircle Cyrus, &c.

"The usual order of Cyrus was twenty-four deep; but the night before the battle, he ordered his forces to be drawn up the next morning in battle array, only twelve deep, and to march and fight in this thin, weak order. This sudden innovation excited fear and astonishment in the minds of all his veteran generals. Prompted by their zeal for the honour of his majesty's arms, one of them, in the name of all, represented his fears, that the sudden introduction of this new order, which was so contrary to experience, and the rules so long established for the army, and particularly at such a moment as the present, must eventually prove ruinous to his majesty's service.

"Cyrus replied, that he considered that to be the best order which would produce the greatest number of men to act against the enemy; that any formation which precluded more than one half of the forces from partaking of the glory of aiding their friends, and of destroying the enemy, must be radically vicious; that the order of twenty-four deep was of that kind, and therefore he had changed it; that he did not fear the enemy on account of their depth; on the contrary, he only regretted that their formation was not 10,000 deep, for in that case, said he, you would have the fewer enemies to contend with.

"Succeeding generals having been thus enlightened by Xenophon, began to reflect whether the order of twelve deep might not admit some further reduction. Accordingly, you see that in the process of time, this order has been reduced to ten, to eight, to six, to five, to four, and finally to the established order of three ranks.

"These are now arranged like the three foremost ranks of the phalanx. They are better armed, as the firelock armed with the bayonet combines the properties of fire and sword.

"Have the goodness to examine the Grecian formation, and their evolutions, which are detailed in fifty-three sections, by C. Ælianus, and you will find the modern movements analogous to those of the Greeks. The positions, facings, and wheelings forwards, (they rejected the mode which we use of wheeling backwards, as unnatural,) are similar. The mode of marching, countermarching, halting, and dressing square to the front, the opening and closing the ranks, the marching in line, column, and echellon, and the various changes of position, &c. are similar to those now established by regulation.

"A modern translator has given us two hundred and eleven sections, on the science of movements. But there is not a single section devoted to the purpose of instructing the battalions in the most essential of all requisites, that is, in the art of destroying the enemy in close action.

"By the movements, men are brought to face the enemy: by dexterity in the manual, they can load and fire. The existing practice goes no farther.

"Now, as the firelock is an hand weapon, as well as a missile, surely the powers of it as a lever merit some little attention." He should have said the greatest attention.

"Is it possible that any precision in marching square to the front, or dexterity in priming, loading, and firing, or in fixing and unfixing bayonets, and in coming to the position prescribed for the charge, can give any idea of the use of the weapon in close action?

"Do you imagine that a rigid adherence to certain rules is necessary in the movements, and in the dexterous use of the hands, even in boxing, whilst all rules and regulations for the defence of your existence, with the hand-weapon, are idle and chemerical? 'Risum teneatis?'

"This was not the opinion of his majesty, when he most graciously condescended to approve the experiments exhibited before him.

"His majesty did not think it consonant to his justice, goodness, and wisdom, to plunge his brave soldiers into close action, unprepared to make a single thrust or parade: to require that they should play in concert"—we add, in a very solemn concert—"before they had learned the gamut."

The royal approbation, we think with the author, was founded in justice and propriety; and we wish it to have the effect which it ought to have on this occasion.

Our author contrasts his exercise with the established one, in plate 12.

"You see the man standing erect, upon a narrow base. His firelock is not extended to cover any part of his person; it is interposed between him and the man on his right. He is not exercised to open his legs, and to sink upon them in a martial attitude, nor to collect and direct his force. He is ignorant of the art of making thrusts and parades. He knows nothing of the use and application of the powers of the weapon. He has never heard of the fort and foible.

"This art is withheld, as if it were a secret of Bona Dea, or of the Elusinian mysteries, too sacred to be revealed to his majesty's subjects and soldiers.

"Seeing the position of one, you see that of every man in the ranks. The front is the only rank that can share in the charge.

"But are not the other two ranks present, and squared to the front, with arms ported, and prepared to supply the places of the men who may fall in the front? Yes: but your centre rank cannot partake in the charge. It cannot reach the enemy, and much less can your rear rank; hence these two ranks carry their arms ported: besides, any efforts from the hinder ranks with firelocks, in aid of the front, would only impede the natural exertions of the front," &c. &c.

Major Gordon having shewed the defect of the established exercises, in the preceding excursion, applies the remedy, his science of defence, in the seventh section.

"All elements, arts, and sciences, are difficult to beginners, and they become easy in proportion to our knowledge and practice. If you are practised, (he says) in the positions already described, and in the thrusts and guards, all difficulty is surmounted. The same gamut which enabled you to play on the violin, will serve you in learning to play on the violincello."

He then gives directions for consolidating the front and centre rank into one irresistible rank, and for reducing this consolidated rank into its former order of two ranks, &c.

He says that it is not of much importance whether the right or left side be presented in the charge. He rather inclines to present the right, as the stronger side.

"It is obvious that the front and centre ranks may be as easily consolidated on guard, with the left in front, as with the right side presented, according to the practice of the phalanx, which was not taught to make thrusts and parades. The phalanx was justified in presenting the left side, as it was protected by the shield. But as you do not use the shield, to present the left side, and plunge into close action, without any idea of the fort or foible, seems to be an enterprise of valour surpassing that of Achilles, who refused to face the enemy without his shield.

"As the right hand, whether from use or otherwise, is more dexterous than the left, it seems fitter for seizing and applying the fort, and directing the thrust. At the same time, it may be proper to practise with the left in front also; as this will render the man ambidexter. But science and practice are equally indispensible in either case.

"In the established charge, the left side is presented. If the enemy persevere to charge in the same way, and if you charge with your right in front, you must have a most decisive advantage. See plate 12. For your firelock, &c. will be placed on the inside of his left arm, whereby his whole body is open to you. Your fort is applied to his foible. You stand upon a broad, whilst he stands upon a narrow base. You seize and bind down his foible, by your right hand: your left holds the extremity of the butt of the piece: your right holds that part intermediate between the lock and the lower pipe. Your point is raised 35 degrees above the horizon: his point is parallel to the horizon; and if it be not, depress it with your fort. By these means, he must fall upon your point. Any effort of his to parry would be useless, and serve only as a fulcrum

to your firelock. Had he the strength of fifty men, yet it would be impossible for him, in this situation, to guard himself. The dexterity of the right hand will form a complete shield, and that without the weight of it.

"As you have from this position and practice such a facility of destroying your enemy, you may suppose, and justly, that any additional aid would be superfluous. Very true, you have one hundred to one in your favour. But as the centre and rear ranks are idle, one of them may be employed in action, and introduced into the front, provided the men are not hunchbacked, or encumbered with knapsacks. For the diameter of a man standing square to the front, taken from the extreme points of his shoulders, is double the line crossing that diameter at right angles; that is, the man occupies twice as much space in his weak position, square to the front, as in his strong martial position on guard: therefore, the instant the front rank comes on guard, the centre rank springs into the vacant intervals: thus the two ranks are consolidated, as in the plate. Here the centre rank man has no antagonist, not even the foible to oppose. He has nothing to do but to destroy the enemy without opposition.

"As this practice gives two to one in front, consequently it gives the same decisive advantage in the flanks and rear; and in all times and places, it must prove the inevitable destruction of the enemy, if they will stand or contend in close action. Instead of retreating, you will be enabled to advance.

"No line or lines, one behind another, will be able to withstand your impulse for an instant in the field. Its utility must be equally evident in the storming of fortresses, in the defence of and in the entering into breaches; and in the defence of ships, and in the cutting out of ships, &c. Twenty men, disciplined in this manner, if thrown on board of an enemy's ship, of whatever rate or force, must be sure to carry her, by virtue of their having two to one in the same space, and one hundred to one from their use of the powers of the lever. Besides the utility of this exercise in the repulse and destruction of any force attempting to board your ships, it would give the marines such a decided advantage over the seamen, as would ensure the observation of good order and discipline," &c. &c.

He gives several lessons explanatory of the mode of advancing, retiring, assaulting, and making thrusts, cuts, and guards, calculated for the use of battalions, which cannot be sufficiently studied and practised by those whose wishes are to destroy the enemy in close action.

The eighth section contains the true mode of averting the cuts of cavalry, and of destroying both the man and horse by the time-thrust.

"Perhaps the equestrian art also proceeded from the East into Egypt, and from thence into Greece. The Centaurs, a tribe of the Lapithæ, are said to have been the first who taught the horse to obey the rider. The ancient inhabitants of Thessaly, being struck with the uncommon and formidable sight of a man mounted on horseback, concluded that it was a phenomenon of a monstrous animal, composed of a man and horse united."

Whether the cavalry charge collectively or individually, a body of infantry thus trained in the bayonet exercise, they must rush upon the point of the bayonet—upon inevitable destruction. This is made evident in all cases in this section, which is equally original and important as the other parts of this work.

Having proceeded thus far in our inspection, we are glad to find that an eminent cotemporary critic has reviewed this interesting subject. Concurring in the force of many of his just observations, it is with some reluctance we are constrained to differ from him, as to the propriety of some of his strictures: but, ever open to conviction, we will readily recant any of our opinions, which may be proved to be erroneous; which is the best atonement we can offer.

We agree in the opinion, "that the author has contributed very bountifully towards improving the science of defence, and that his Treatise appears to be the substance of a letter, composed by the desire of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief." It is dedicated to his Royal Highness. But notwithstanding these omens, which we wish to be eventually auspicious, we would caution the Author, (if we might take

that liberty, as sincere friends of his work) and desire, that he should not be over sanguine, in the hope that his labours, for a great reformation in the army, should be countenanced, and patronized at this time. For the attempt to reform is generally such an invidious office, that it has often failed, even in powerful hands. But the force of mathematical demonstration, and of intuition itself, may be most easily eluded, when it is not offered or seconded by persons in power.

The plan of doubling the number of the forces, and of giving them the advantage of one hundred to one, that is, of giving ten thousand men a superiority over five hundred thousand men, seems incredible, and vast, almost beyond the comprehension of some men.

It is a new mode of recruiting for the army, to strengthen it, without either crimp, constable, or sergeant employed; but as an innovation, it will be resisted.

It being of such a nature as to stir up the opposition of many military men, all those who are strangers to the powers of the lever, to the fort, and to the foible, would be apt to oppose any improvement, tending to shew that they had to learn something more than the mere movements and the manual.

In our opinion, this domestic force would be more effectual, than any coalition of Russia and Austria, and even Prussia, in obviating and repressing Bonaparte.

But the adoption of this plan, for the destruction of the enemy, must be attended with some additional labour to soldiers, and without producing any additional fees and emoluments to persons in office. Instead of increasing, it would ultimately tend to diminish the number of generals of all descriptions, and of inspecting field officers.

It multiplies the discipline, not the numbers to be paid. It is not a car, cataraman, nor a balloon project for the dissipation of public money. It is not a system of patronage interesting many in its favour.

Cyrus had the magnanimity to make precedents, and to introduce innovations in opposition to the long established laws and customs of his army. If the veteran generals of Cyrus, who was an absolute prince, ventured to remonstrate against an improvement introduced by himself, can we suppose that all the old generals of the present day would submit to the indignity of being instructed by the labours of Major Gordon, who is not dead, but living, (as we hear) an invalid, without any powerful protector? These are serious objections, and such as will, and must operate to the repression of this great military improvement.

We agree, however, in the opinion, that Major Gordon is the inventor of the bayonet exercise, which is taken (as we think) from the sword exercise, as improved by himself, and not by Vegetius, to whom he ascribes the merit of it. Vegetius, in his first book, methodically details the exercises, one after another, which are indispensable for a recruit, but adds nothing of his own, excepting his observations.

The Antijacobin critic observes, "that Captain Gordon has put into the mouths of Vegetius and Polybius, observations which are not in their writings, and that he has omitted many that are." We agree with him as to the fact, but differ as to the cause. These additions and omissions, which result, as he imagines, from inadvertence, seem to us to be the result of design and reflection. For we conceive, that the province of a literal translator differs from that of an author. The merit of the literal translator consists in the truth and fidelity of his translation. He is restricted from adding or diminishing. But the duty of an author is different. It is to select, reject, appropriate, and as it were to translate from the treasures of antiquity the pure gold, and to omit or shake off the dross and heterogeneous matter with which it might be surrounded. Even a single word may be restricted, refined, and as it were sublimated, and the essence extracted.

"Hoc amet, hoc spernat, promissi carminis auctor."

Hence, in our opinion, the author is justifiable in not noticing the first and the three last sentences of the first book of Vegetius, which contain encomiums on *Discipline notoricus omnibus lippis et tonsoribus.* He extracts only what suits, or (as the critic well expresses it) quadrates with his purpose. For example, in his allusion to the following sentence, "Nullâ enim aliâ re videmus populum Romanum orbem subegisse terrarum nisi armorum exercitio, disciplinâ castrorum, usuque militiæ," "for by nothing else do we see the Roman people to have conquered the orb of the earth, but by the

exercise of arms, the discipline of camps, and by the practice of war." Instead of this literal servility in following Vegetius, Major Gordon, reflecting on the importance of his own exercise, and hastening to the point, which he constantly keeps in view, says, "the Romans owed the conquest of the world to their pre-eminence in the use of the sword, and to their rigid discipline—to their judicious selection, and instruction of recruits."

In opposition to this, the critic observes, "that the *exercitium armorum* does not merely refer to the use of their swords, or to the use of them and their shields conjointly, but to their uniform practice, and exercise in using different sorts of arms. They made use of missile weapons as well as swords, and when they threw them, they stood with their left feet foremost, whereas, when they fought with their swords and shields, they had their right feet foremost."

As exercitium armorum relates to all kinds of arms, undoubtedly a dealer in phraseology—in words and sentences—an industrious, wordy, book-maker might indulge himself, by expatiating on exercitium armorum. He might spin out some volumes in enumerating, defining, and detailing, that variety of hand, and missile weapons comprehended in exercitio armorum, their essential differences, and their various uses in war. The enses, gladii, sicæ, acinaces, rompheæ, bipennes, spathæ, semispathæ, &c.; the scuta, clipei, parmæ, ancilia, peltæ, &c.; the jacula seu tela missilia, viz. pila, spiculæ, veruta, verricula, bebræ, martiobarbuli, fustibali, onagri, catapultæ, and balistæ, manubalistæ vel scorpiones, &c. &c. not to mention the machines, such as the testudines, arietes, falces, vineæ, plutei, musculi, turres, laquei, lupi, &c. Although some of our learned readers might have stomach for a volume of such materials, yet we conceive it would be useless to the British soldier. And we are persuaded, that if our author had digressed into the use of missile weapons, &c. a legion of learned critics would unite with us in directing our quills against him. We would tell him that he might as well have described the Rhine or the rainbow. "Sed nunc non erat his locus. Amphora cæpit institui, cur urceus exit?"

The same reasons, in our opinion, justify the omissions and additions to the 11th and 12th chapters of the first book of Vegetius, which render the system of cutting and thrusting rational, and worthy of serious attention, and which would, as we think, be preposterous without such additions.

Vegetius dedicates seven little chapters, in succession, to seven different kinds of exercise at the post. The 11th, 12th, and 13th chapters relate to the modes of exercising with the hand weapon, and the remaining four chapters of the first book relate to the modes of throwing missile weapons at the post. In the 11th chapter, after describing the *eratis* and *clava*, the wooden shield and sword, and fixing up the post, he immediately, without any previous practice, describes the recruit as exerting every effort of strength and dexterity in cutting at it, in all directions. If Major Gordon considered this as a vicious practice, to put the car before the horse, to begin where the exercise should end, he is justifiable in giving us a practical system; viz. "that the recruits, after being drilled in the attitudes by a master, and instructed to make the most forcible cuts, which according to gravity are vertical, were then (and not before this previous practice) taught to exercise at the post, how to strike at the head, sides, and arms," for he omits cutting at the legs and thighs as dangerous.

The critic observes, "that there is not a word in the 11th chapter that relates to the tyros advancing, by throwing the centre of gravity dexterously forward upon one leg, or to his retiring by throwing the weight of the body backwards." But assuredly the critic must know, that there is no other safe mode of advancing and retiring in close combat. The critic, however, has given one word, viz. *recederet*, which relates to retiring, but has omitted in his quotation *accederet*, which relates to advancing. We ascribe the omission to inadvertence, which might have been the cause also of the following observations:

But "Captain Gordon is erroneous in conceiving the exercise described in this 11th chapter, as entirely confined to cutting or striking. It extended to pushing, thrusting, or stabbing, as much as to cutting or striking, and in short to every use or application of the scutum and gladius conjointly, that might or could be of advantage to Ro-

man soldiers, when engaged with their enemies in close combat. No other meaning indeed can well be affixed to the words of Vegetius." As the critic quotes the words of Vegetius faithfully excepting one material word, in proof of the truth of his assertion, we are under the necessity of quoting them also, together with the two sentences immediately following, as they reflect mutual light one upon the other, and shew the real meaning of Vegetius, in the following words: "Contra illum palum, tanquam contra adversarium, tiro cum erate illâ, et clavâ, velut cum gladio se exercebat, et scuto; ut nunc quasi caput aut faciem peteret, nunc a lateribus minaretur, interdum contenderet poplites et crura succidere, accederet, recederet, assultaret, insiliret, et quasi presentem adversarium, sic palum omni impetu, omni bellandi arte tentaret." To these words we venture to affix the literal meaning as we take it. "Against that post, as it were against an adversary, the recruit used to exercise himself with the said wooden shield and club, as he would with a real sword and shield, in such a manner, that now he would strike as if at the head or face, then he would menace a stroke at the sides. Sometimes he would make an effort to cut low at the hams and legs; he would advance, retire, assault, and spring upon, and thus attack the post with all his force, and every art of fighting, as if it were an adversary present."

In reviewing this violent assault upon the post, we do not see any word so strictly applicable to pushing and thrusting, as to striking and cutting. We see no such words in it, as puncta, punctim, petere punctim ferire, fodere, confodere, transfodere, transfigere, not even pungere, which are the terms appropriated to the use of the point. On the contrary, every word is expressive of the force, science, and dexterity with which the recruit attacked the post with the edge of his wooden sword. We see the verb *succidere*, which signifies to cut down or to cut under. To this verb, and to *cædere* the simple verb, all the verbs in the sentence refer. For example, the recruit so exercised against the post, ut nunc quasi caput aut faciem peteret *cædere*, that is, to cut at the head and face of the post; nunc a lateribus minaretur cædere palum, that is, to cut at the sides of the post; interdum poplites et crura pali succidere contenderet, that is, to cut, and not to push at the hams, knees, and legs of the post; accederet, recederet, assultaret, insiliret ad concidendum palum, that is, to cut down the post; and the last words in the sentence (which perhaps being cursorily perused caused the critic's mistake) import that, the recruit exerted every effort of strength, skill, and dexterity in assaulting and cutting at the post.

And the following sentence, which concludes the chapter, seems to favour our interpretation. "In quâ meditatione servabatur illa cautela, ut ita tiro ad inferendum vulnus insurgeret, ne, quâ ex parte, ipse pateret ad plagam." "In which exercise, such precaution was observed, that the recruit would so elevate himself to inflict the wound, as not to be exposed in any part to the stroke or retort of the adversary." There is not a syllable of pushing or stabbing in this sentence; on the contrary, insurgere is applicable only to the attitude of cutting or striking; for the exercise of pushing absolutely requires all those who practise it, to sink low down, by bending their knees, &c. and the word plaga signifies a cut or stroke, and not a thrust or stab. But to remove all doubt respecting the exercise in the 11th chapter, the next sentence, which begins the 12th chapter, and the entire of the 12th chapter, seem to us to settle the matter in favour of our opinion, "Præterea non cæsim, sed punctim ferire discebant." Besides, they learned to strike not only with the edge, but to push with the point. What is the meaning of præterea? Besides, or over and above what? Besides the practice just now described, what is that? Vegetius answers, when he says, Non cæsim, or non solum cæsim, sed præterea punctim ferire discebant. That is, the practice described in the 11th chapter relates solely to cutting. The 12th chapter details the exercise of pushing, and ridicules that of cutting, for the solid reasons assigned by Vegetius, which are adopted and augmented by our author in his translation, which is therefore not literal. "Captain Gordon, (the critic says) has totally mistaken the meaning of the last sentence of the 12th chapter." For the Latin word præcipue signifies chiefly not solely. Now, any person on reading these words, would be apt to think that Major Gordon had

translated the word præcipue, whereas he has not. We cannot say whether he did or did not know the meaning of that word. We, however, thank the critic for his spontaneous explanation of it, as well as of cratis and clava, which have been left, (as we conceive) unexplained by our author, for the reasons already premised. "Captain Gordon does not appear to have adverted to this circumstance, that the gladii, or swords, which the Romans fought with in battle, were so short, that they could both cut and push with them in close action, and they unquestionably made use of them for both these purposes." Had the critic observed plate the 11th, representing the Roman soldier armed with his shield, and cut and thrust actually in the attitude of cutting and thrusting, with this inscription from Vegetius: "Nam cæsim pugnantes, non solum facile vicêre, sed etiam derisêre Romani," we think that he would not have made such an observation.

As to the system of cutting, the critic observes, "that to perfect the investigation of this subject, it would be necessary to combine the doctrine of percussion, with that of gravitation." We regret that he has not explained the nature of this combination, which would perfect the investigation, and improvement of the system of cutting.

He observes "that the introduction of the second rank into the first in close action, and making them thus co-operate in one rank, after they are properly instructed in the bayonet exercise, gives them, in regard to the number of men and weapons, a superiority over infantry charging in the usual way, in the ratio of two to one, but in point of resistance, or defence, as well as offence, in a much greater proportion; which cannot, however, be exactly ascertained, as it will unavoidably vary with circumstances."

As we do not understand, how a superiority arising from practice varies, while the practice remains unvaried, we should be glad to have it explained by the learned critic. The three angles of a triangle being equal to two right ones, to day, will be equally so to morrow; although men vary, and fall like leaves, the principles of truth vary not with circumstances.

We are sorry that the critic has neither refuted nor assigned his reasons for not agreeing with our author, in the interpretation of the 306th, and a part of the 307th line of the fourth book of the Iliad. There the critic had a fair opportunity of explaining a passage, the meaning of which is controverted by the learned, and not like 'præcipue' which he has explained to us gratuitously. The commentators assert that four different meanings have been affixed to the passage in question. Our author, differing from all these, gives the literal meaning, to which we are forced to subscribe, not knowing any better interpretation. The critic "can not subscribe to the interpretation given by our author, of the phrase 'transvorsis principiis,' made use of by Sallust, in describing the march of Metellus. The historian introduces the words 'principia' and 'principes' with different meanings within even two lines of each other, in his description of that very march, &c."

The lines to which the learned critic alludes, viz. "Marium post principia habere, ipse cum sinistræ alæ equitibus esse, qui in agmine principes facti erant," do not appear to us, to prove that the words 'principia' and 'principes' here have different meanings, but to prove that they have the very same meaning in this passage, and that consequently the interpretation of 'transvorsis principiis,' namely "the 'principes' being transposed into the flanks," is the true interpretation, although the critic cannot subscribe to it. The meaning of the said lines, as we take it, is, "he (Metellus) posted Marius behind the principia (that is the principes): he, (Metellus) took his own station with the cavalry of the left wing, which cavalry were made the principes in the column of march;" that is to take the station and act as the principes, instead of the real principes, who had been disposed transversely on the flanks. We could give numberless quotations from Livy and Tacitus, &c. to prove, that in regard to the legion, principes and principia are synonymous. Principia signifies also the place or station of the principes in camp.

The real blemishes and imperfections the critic seems to have passed over, and to have exercised himself with his *crate* and *clavâ præcipue*, in cutting at the invulnerable parts. These cuts produce no other effect, than the laceration of some passages of Vegetius and Sallust. He seems to have forgotten the precept which Horace had prescribed to the

Pisos, to avoid literal translation:

" Publica materies privati juris erit, si
Nec circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem;
Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
Interpres; nec sic desilies imitator in arctum
Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet, aut operis lex."

Major Gordon has audaciously ascribed to Homer ten times more than he has put into the mouth of Vegetius. For instance, his description of the phalanx, and other particulars, of which we see no traces in Homer, and which are copiously cited by the critic, without animadverting upon these unpardonable liberties taken with him and with Xenophon.

Besides, our author has given a short and mutilated description of only six of the muscles of the arm, although there are above fifty muscles belonging to that member. On this occasion, every anatomist would have joined with the critic and with us in dissecting him. Instead of exercising his censorian authority upon these just occasions, he certifies, that " the observations on the bones and muscles of the arm, and on the three different kinds of lever, appear to him to be unexceptionable."

The author was, in our opinion, culpable also in not introducing his description of the fort and foible towards the beginning, and previous to the instructions for quarte and tierce, and for neglecting to lay down rules for gracefully drawing, saluting, and for returning the sword. We pass over the defects in the orthography: we presume not to find fault with the spots on the sun.

Although we disagree with the Anti-jacobin critic, in some respects, yet we cannot dismiss this subject without giving it as our opinion, that there are few critics existing competent to furnish such a criticism as he has given upon this novel and extraordinary subject. If he has erred in any particular, it is not an error of either his heart or his head. It results from haste, and a multiplicity of business.

Although this Treatise is not free from blemishes, yet we have no hesitation in announcing it to be by far the best we have seen, and perhaps the best ever written upon the subject of the science of defence. It is well traced up to remote antiquity; the demonstrations are mathematical. The idea of the bayonet exercise is original, immense, and of the utmost national interest. But, like the Principia of Newton, it will require time and attention to be understood. We are only apprehensive, that in time it may make its way into the continent, as it will, if we mistake not, be translated into different languages, and cultivated, not only by the higher orders of the military, but by every gentleman of taste and erudition. The illustrations accompanying this Work, (nineteen in number) are from the graver of Mr. Smirk, jun. and give very correct ideas of what they are intended to represent.

ART. X. *The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth, by Wm. Roscoe, in four vols. 4to. Cadell and Davis,* 1805.

THE writer of this valuable work is a gentleman of Liverpool, who had, previously to this publication, merited considerable literary renown for his masterly work, " The Life of Lorenzo de Medici, called the Magnificent."

Whatever might have been the diffidence of Mr. Roscoe with respect to the success of his first performance, we cannot be surprised that the credit he acquired by it should have emboldened him to undertake this new task.

Although we do not scruple to say that Mr. Roscoe's readers will, on the whole, receive less pleasure in the perusal of this performance than in the other, yet the cause is not so much owing to the author as to the nature of the materials on which he is exercised. The judgment and language employed in this are certainly not inferior to those exhibited on the Life and Labours of Lorenzo; both considered and duly appreciated cannot fail to place their author in the rank with the first writers on European History.

Our historian, in his preface, very properly informs the reader of the sources whence he drew the essential parts of his work. After the fortunate access to the archives of the Vatican, which he obtained by the friendly interest of John Johnson, Esq. (then on his travels through Italy) with the learned Abate Gaetano Marini, its prefect, as well as of his literary intercourse with the celebrated Abbe Jacopo Morelli, librarian of St. Mark, at Venice, he speaks with becoming gratitude of those persons in

his own country who have enabled him to inform himself of such documents as were particularly applicable to his design; among those persons are John Walker, Esq. and Mr. Planta, principal librarian of the British Museum.

He derived considerable information respecting the private life of Leo X. as well as of his predecessors Alexander VI. and Julius II. from the diaries of Giovanni Bureardo, usually called Burchard, and Paris de Grassis, successively officers of the Roman Court, who were styled masters of the ceremonies of the Pope's chapel, and considered it as part of their duty to keep a register of such transactions as occurred under their own eye, or came otherwise to their knowledge.

From the narrative of Paris de Grassis, who succeeded Burchard as master of the ceremonies, and whose diary commences on the 12th of May, 1504, and continues through a part of the pontificate of Julius II. and the whole of Leo X. it appears that Paris de Grassis was a native of Bologna, of a respectable family. His brother Achilles, was in the year 1511 raised by Julius II. to the dignity of the purple, and was one of the most learned and respectable members of the college. He had another brother, Agamemnon, who in the year 1510 was ambassador from the city of Bologna to the pope: on this our author takes occasion to remark, that the family names of these personages seem to have been sought for in Homer rather than in the books of the Old and New Testament. Paris had several dignities conferred on him by Leo X. which pontiff he survived, and died at Rome on the 10th day of June, 1528. Mr. R. observes, that the style of Paris de Grassis, like that of Burchard, has little pretensions to elegance; but that it is rendered interesting by its simplicity, which gives to his narration a character of fidelity, and he adds, "it is not unamusing to observe the importance which he frequently attaches to his office, and the severity with which he reproves those relaxations from the dignity of his high rank, in which Leo, on one occasion, indulged himself."

Several curious extracts from the unpublished part of the diary of Paris de Grassis was obtained in the year 1802, from the national library at Paris, which possessed a copy from the originals in the Vatican; and these extracts threw an additional light on the singular circumstances attending the death of Leo X.

Our historian observes upon one peculiarity in his work, which he suspects may be considered as a defect; and that is the frequent introduction of quotations from the poets of the times. The gravity of history may certainly appear broken in upon by the interspersing such passages very often, but they ought not to lessen our confidence in the authenticity of the history itself; for we agree with him in thinking, that when such quotations proceed from contemporary authority, their being in verse ought not to invalidate their credit.

"To those who are pleased in tracing the emotions and passions of the human mind in all ages, nothing can be more gratifying than to be informed of the mode of thinking of the public at large, at interesting periods, and in important situations. Whilst war and desolation stalk over a country, or whilst a nation is struggling for its liberties or its existence, the opinions of men of genius, ability, and learning, who have been agitated with all the hopes and fears to which such events have given rise, and have frequently acted a personal and important part in them, are the best and most instructive comment."

As the author has, at a former period, signified a thought of cultivating a still larger field of inquiry into the learning of a once famous people, he now renounces it, by saying, "With this publication, I finally relinquish all intention of prosecuting, with a view to the public, my researches into the history and literature of Italy." He concludes his preface with the following well written paragraph, speaking of the sedulous attention it has been in his power to bestow on the work, and the probability nevertheless that many defects may appear in it. "That I have devoted to its completion a considerable portion of time and labour, will sufficiently appear from the perusal of the following pages; and it may therefore be presumed that I cannot be indifferent to its success. But whatever inducements I may have found, in the hope of conciliating the indulgence,

or the favour of the public, I must finally be permitted to avow, that motives of a different, and perhaps of a more laudable nature, have occasionally concurred to induce me to persevere in the present undertaking. Among these, is an earnest desire to exhibit to the present times an illustrious period of society; to recall the public attention to those standards of excellence to which Europe has been indebted for no inconsiderable portion of her subsequent improvement; to unfold the ever active effect of moral causes on the acquirements and the happiness of a people; and to raise a barrier, as far as such efforts can avail, against that torrent of a corrupt and vitiated taste, which, if not continually opposed, may once more overwhelm the cultivated nations of Europe in barbarism and degradation. To these great and desirable aims, I could wish to add others, yet more exalted and commendable; to demonstrate the fatal consequences of an ill directed ambition, and to deduce from the unperverted pages of history, those maxims of true humanity, sound wisdom, and political fidelity, which have been too much neglected in all ages, but which are the only solid foundations of the repose, the dignity, and the happiness of mankind."

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC JOURNALS.

NON-DESCRIPT.

Mr. JOHN SNART, Optician, has lately published, in the Philosophical Magazine, a drawing, and a description of what he considers as a very singular aquatic animal, which he has discovered residing in ponds, in which the frog is generated, from the first rudiments or spawn of the parent, and brought forth in the tadpole state; in which state of being, the embryo frog, the author observes, becomes the prey of the said animal: without the persecution of which, he is of opinion, that frogs would abound infinitely more than what they do at present. The animal in question is, says the author, of a most curious construction, having six legs, with the feet armed with talons, two palpi, or feelers, and four antennæ, with a bifurcated, plumated tail. The body is divided into ten semi-crustaceous lobes, somewhat like the armadillo, exclusive of the head and neck, (which form two more) by means of the joints of which, he is enabled to inflect himself into almost any posture. The head is flatted like the scollop, and broad; the mouth is of the whole width of the head; and proceeding from the sides of the superior mandible, or upper jaw, spring a couple of tentacula, like a forceps, which it opens or closes at pleasure; these are curved and pointed like those of the forficula, or common earwig, and with these it seizes its prey, of which the tadpole seems to be the principal favourite. Although tadpoles are frequently found much larger than it, yet this little cannibal, or bloodsucker will pursue them with the greatest confidence. When it overtakes any, it punctures their skin with its forceps; and after lacerating them, so as to fetch blood, drags them towards its mouth, into which it receives the effusion. So insatiably voracious is this animal of blood, that in the space of a few hours, and that too during the night, out of about eighteen, it had either killed or much maimed no less than eight or ten tadpoles, most of which were bigger than itself: and could it have made the same rapid progress in the water which tadpoles do, the describer makes no doubt but that they would all have fallen a sacrifice to this sanguinary tyrant, who, with short intervals of rest, after a full meal, is incessantly roving in search of blood. At first sight, it appeared to be of the binocular class; but after taking a good magnifier, Mr. Snart observed the eyes to be composed of two annular clusters, not reticulated, but each containing six distinct, roundish, bright, black orbs, at small distances from each other; the intermediate spaces, as well as more considerable ones, in the centre of each lustre, being homogeneous with the colour and texture of the skin of the other parts of the body, which, with some little variegated exceptions on the back of the head, is of a colour resembling the mud of the Thames water, of the texture of that of a common shrimp, and like it, when alive, of a semitransparent nature: indeed, the divisions of the whole body are more like this, than any other creature Mr. S. has yet seen; but its conformations, in other respects, are dissimilar, as is above stated. When this

animal seizes its prey, if exceedingly vulnerable, like the tadpole, it lacerates or pierces so deep as to make the forceps meet, and even cross in the punctures, when it amuses and gratifies itself by working them in and out, until the blood flows from the wounds, at which time they are alternately withdrawn, and applied to the mouth, as if to taste the gore with the one, while the captive is detained by the other; which if it approves, the struggling victim is drawn there too—but if otherwise, it contents itself by repeated lacerations, until the enemy, or imaginary enemy, is dead, as was the case with a common earthworm, which Mr. S. threw into the water, and likewise with several flies, which were never drawn towards the mouth at all, while the tadpoles are completely exhausted of their blood, until they become a mere skin, with a small portion of gelatinous matter left in it; for their adversary seems not to have convenient organs for entire deglutition, or he would, no doubt, quickly destroy the whole subject. But from the narrow compass of the neck, and its crustaceous texture, the œsophagus is incapable of expansion to any considerable degree; yet this incapacity, on his part, is no security to the other, seeing they are almost cut in two by their being brought into so close contact with the mouth of their destroyer, and quite drained of their very vitals.

This formidable non-descript animal seems made by nature to thin the race of frogs. It may be further observed, that he is so tenacious of his prey, that having once fastened on, he will bear to be drawn quite out of the water, and held for some minutes, suspended by the hold, ere he will let go his victim, and so hard and undaunted, as to bear to be lashed with a small twig, without appearing to sustain any injury. The opening of his forceps seems to fascinate his victims: they become, as it were, transfixed by torpor, and rivetted to the spot, though naturally capable of swimming much faster than their enemy. One particular more it may not be amiss to notice, which is the ebbing and flowing of the blood—which blood does not appear to circulate through all the parts, but by a kind of undulatory motion, or rather pulsation, proceeds and recedes towards and from the head, to about half way down the body, in one entire mass. Although, without doubt, the whole frame is visited by this vital principle, yet it is in such small quantities as to elude the most minute inspection; and if the quantities were not, indeed, very minute, it could not but be visible through the semi-transparency of the body; for it is not tempered like water, but is of so sanguine a tint, as to give the middle part of the body a black appearance. The author does not venture to determine what class of aquatic animals the subject of his description ranks in, because it participates of several, or at least seems to possess members and faculties in common with two or three.

M. PERON.

M. PERON, late Naturalist to the Expedition for making Discoveries, in what the French now term Australasia, and we New Holland, among other observations in his account of the voyage, makes the following: That the most important, and perhaps also the most inexplicable circumstance to be noticed, in proceeding from Van Diemen's Land to New Holland, is the absolute difference of the two races who inhabit these two remote islands. If we except, indeed, the meagreness of the extremities which is observed equally among the inhabitants of both countries, they have scarcely any thing common in their manners and customs, in their rude arts, in their implements for hunting or fishing, in their habitations and pirogues (canoes), in their arms or language, in the whole of their physical constitution, in the form of the cranium, or in the proportions of the face. This absolute dissimilarity appears also in the colour, the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land being browner than those of New Holland: it appears also in a character hitherto considered as exclusive, namely, the nature or properties of the hair. That of the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land is short, woolly, and curled; that of the New Hollanders is straight, lank, and stiff. Another zoological fact tends still further to confirm the above distinction, if not primitive, at least a very ancient one, between the aforesaid two regions. The dog, that animal so valuable to man, the faithful companion of his misfortunes, his travels, and dangers, the indefatigable instrument of his distant hunting excursions, every where so common on the continent of New Holland, and which we find on all its coasts, among the different hordes we

had an opportunity of observing, (these are the author's own words) does not exist in Van Diemen's Land; at least, we could discover no traces of this animal. We never saw any of them with the inhabitants, notwithstanding our daily intercourse with them. The case was the same with M. Labillardiere, during Dentrecastaux's voyage; and it does not appear that any other traveller has ever seen any. The English whalefishers, whom the author consulted on this subject, confirmed the circumstance.

Another observation made by M. Peron, is, that the summits of the mountains of Van Diemen's Land, New Holland, and the island of Timor, were formerly covered by the sea. In Van Diemen's Land, towards the bottom of the North river, M. Peron discovered, at the height of 6 or 700 feet above the level of the sea, large masses of petrified shells, all belonging to the *lime genus* of Lamarck, and constituting a species, to which he could find none living analogous, in the same places. On several points of the east coast of the island Maria, there are seen regular horizontal strata, consisting of a kind of whitish, shelly, free-stone, resting on granitic rocks, at the height of 4 or 500 feet above the level of the sea. At Kangaroo Island, those of St. Peter, and St. Francis, and that portion of the continent which is situated behind them, the author made similar observations: he always found some remains of petrified shells, at a greater or less distance, in the interior of the country, and at heights more or less considerable. During an excursion which the author's friend, M. Bailly, made into the interior of New Holland, ascending Swan's river, for about 20 leagues, he found every where the ground covered with quartzy sand, mixed with the remains of shells. At the Bay of Seals, this phenomenon occurs with still more decisive characters. The whole substance of the barren isles of Dorré, and that of Dirk-Hartog, consist of free-stone, sometimes reddish and sometimes whitish, filled with shells of different kinds. This composition becomes still more striking at Timor. On the summit of some of the mountains, already there is found at the height of more than 15 or 1800 feet above the level of the sea, a great number of shells, incrusted in the midst of the madreporic masses which they form. Most of these shells are in the siliceous state; some of them, still in the calcareous state, are more or less altered and friable. There are some of an enormous or monstrous size amongst them. M. Peron has seen several individuals, and every person belonging to the expedition might have seen them also, which were not less than four or five feet in length. All these large shells evidently belonged to the genera *hippope* and *tridacne* of Lamarck; and what is more important, the fossil individuals have such a resemblance to those of the same genus, found alive on the sea shore, at the bottom of the mountains, that the author considers them as the same, in the remarks which compose his general topography of the bay of Coupang. Even the gigantic proportions of the fossil tridacnes are found in the living ones. The author himself saw a valve, which served daily as a trough to five or six hogs. In the Dutch fort there is another, in which the soldiers of the garrison wash their linen. The absolute want of colour, common to the fossil and the living tridacnes, is another reason for their identity. The case was the same with several kinds of zophytes, which existing still on the coasts, seem to be so identic with some of those that form the mountains of that part of the island, that the author did not hesitate to consider them as such. Since his return to Europe, however, having had occasion, in examining the beautiful collection of M. Defrance, to remark how easy it is to be mistaken in this respect, he freely confesses that he can no longer venture to warrant this identity, however probable it may appear, as his observations were not made with that minute attention which the subject deserves, and as whole specimens are not to be found in any of our collections. While the author regrets that he suffered so valuable an observation to escape him, he marks out Timor as the most proper place for determining the delicate and interesting question, in regard to analogous living animals, at least in the last classes of the animal kingdom.

DR. BARTON.

Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, Professor of *Materia Medica*, Natural History, and Botany, in the University of Penn-

tylvania, has lately published a letter to M. Lacepede, of Paris, which treats of the Natural History of North America, wherein he observes, that within the last three or four years, several new species of quadrupeds or mammalious animals have been discovered in the remote regions of that immense continent, and that the boundaries of human knowledge, in respect of other species, have been considerably extended. Two pretty complete skeletons of the mammoth, as it has long been called, have been discovered of late years. One of these, the author observes, has been sent to Europe, (this is the mammoth which Mr. Peale, jun. after having exhibited it in London, returned with to America, without visiting Paris, or any other part of the continent of Europe,) and he makes no hesitation to refer it to the genus *elephas*. Judging from the boney fabric of this monstrous aninal, which the author conceives to be an excellent foundation upon which to construct generic characters, the American mammoth must be a true elephant. If in the form of his grinders, the curvature of his tusks, he differed considerably from the living elephants that are known to us, those differences, says the author, only prove that the American animal constituted a species distinct from the living elephants of Asia and Africa. The American species is unquestionably lost.—It may be further observed, that the skeletons or bones of some other large animals, more or less allied to the family of elephants, have also been discovered in different parts of North America. Among these, the author recognizes the grinders of a species, which, if not the same as the elephant of Asia, must have been, as to the form of its grinders, at least, more nearly allied to that species, than is the mammoth. It appears further that the bones of another large animal have been discovered. These, says the author, appear to have belonged to a species of *trichechus*, perhaps to the *trichechus rosmarus* or morse. We occasionally find, says, Dr. B. the bones of some of the largest of the cetaceous animals, in situations very distant from those in which the living animal are at present to be found. The *scapula* of a species of whale has been found, at a considerable depth beneath the surface of the earth, within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. Several years ago, the tooth of the *monodon* or narwhale was found at the distance of a few miles from the city. These last mentioned facts, however, need not excite much surprise, since very extensive portions of the present dry country exhibit the most unequivocal proofs of having been overwhelmed by an ancient covering of the sea. It may be added, that within the memory of our own history, whales were not uncommon in some of our bays and rivers. We likewise learn, from Professor Barton, that some large bones have been found in a certain nitrous cave, situated in the remote parts of Virginia. Mr. Jefferson, President of the confederation of the United States, has, it seems, published an interesting memoir on the subject of these bones, in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. Mr. Jefferson conceives them to belong to a large animal of the genus *felis*;—but Dr. Barton ascribes them to a very different family of animals, to some one of the genera comprehended in the order called *tardigrada*; the *bruta* of Linnæus; and he also pronounces that they and the bones which have been found near the river of La Plata, in South America, belong to the same species, or at least to an animal of the same genus, which has been named the *megatherium*, by M. Cuvier.

M. PAYSSE.

THE following is the substance of a memoir written by M. Paysse, principal preparer of medicines at the camp of Utrecht, relative to the manufacturing, on a large scale, of some oxydes of mercury. The memoir is addressed to M. Parmentier, and is extracted from the *Annales de Chimie*, No. 152, lately published.

In the proem to the work, M. Paysse informs his readers, that he was obliged to encounter many difficulties before he could obtain admission to the large Batavian manufactories; but that being sometimes successful, in his attempts, he then failed not to obtain an indemnity for all his labours, cares, and sacrifices, having an ardent desire, as he assures us, to add to his own knowledge, and to enrich his country with the discoveries of the industrious natives that he has visited.

The first memoir contains information respecting the making of cinnabar,

or as it is named in the language of modern chemistry, red sulphurated oxyde of mercury. This valuable article is only prepared in two manufacturing establishments at Amsterdam. The most considerable is that which belonged to the late M. Brand. M. Paysse, was fortunate enough to assist at an operation, in which 800lb. were completely made, divided into portions. He observed all the details, with minute attention; and after comparing them with those which have been published by M. Tuckert, in the 4th vol. of the *Annales de Chimie*, for the year 1790, he could only trace a very slight difference; so that the description of the chemist of Amsterdam, may be fairly reckoned as being pretty nearly exact. M. Tuckert, however, has omitted to speak of the duration of the flame, and of its colour, which arises, we are told, from the combustion of the union of the sulphur and mercury, previously prepared and introduced into the apparatus. This flame, the disengagement of which is extremely rapid, exhibits various colours; first a bright dazzling white, then a yellow, and white orange yellow, then a blue and yellow, and at last it turns to blue and to green. Its disengagement is overcome towards the end, by a sort of register of iron plate, when its colour becomes that of indigo, or sky blue. The apparatus is then hermetically sealed, and the whole is luted on the outside, with a mixture of clay and sand.

In treating of the vessels employed in the above operation, M. Tuckert forgot also to describe their form with sufficient correctness and precision. The principal vessel is not a jar, but a kind of crucible, around which the heat circulates, and which has over it, an iron dome, through the summit of which the matter is introduced, after the crucible has been previously brought to a state of red heat. The success of the operation depends most essentially upon the management of the fire during the act of sublimation. The fuel employed is turf, and M. Paysse observes, that nothing can be better adapted for the purpose, when a constant and moderate heat is required. This uniformity of temperature, during the thirty hours of heat maintained in the furnace, is doubtless one of the chief causes that conduce towards the final success of the operation.

When red sulphurated oxyde of mercury is to be prepared, a very large quantity of it is previously to be pulverized, ere it be converted into vermilion. The mode of preparing this substance is still kept a secret among the Dutch. In every work treating of chemistry at large, the process, however, is formally described. It is merely stated in the above treatises, that the cinnabar is to be reduced to powder, and then washed in water, and afterwards dried. This method, which M. Paysse has repeatedly made trial of, gave him always, indeed, he says, for product, a very beautiful red colour; but he judges and pronounces it inferior in respect of beauty and the splendour of its colour, to that which is made in Holland.

China furnishes artists with a kind of vermilion, much more in esteem than even that of the Dutch. It possesses a beautiful red colour, with a shade, the splendour of which nothing can surpass. For some years past, therefore, the Dutch have made great exertions to imitate it. M. Paysse saw some prepared in the manufactories of that country, the process of which is still very carefully concealed. This vermilion rivals in its beauty, that of the Chinese, and the author is of opinion that, in a little time, it will attain to an equal degree of perfection.

As M. Paysse could not obtain information with regard to the means employed to imitate this particular preparation, and conjecturing that the splendour of the Chinese sulphurated oxyde of mercury could arise only from the state of oxygenation, more or less advanced, in which the mercury may be, in that combination, he proceeded to make the following trial: He took a hundred parts of Dutch red sulphurated oxyde of mercury, and having pulverized them, put them into a glass capsule, sheltered from the impression of the solar rays, and covered this powder with some cubic centimetres of pure water, taking care to stir the mixture for the space of about a month, with a glass tube. At the end of 7 or eight days, he saw the oxyde sensibly change its appearance, and assume a very agreeable shade. During about 25 days, the splendour of the red increased gradually, and acquired the utmost perfection of beauty. Having further observed that the matter now remained in the same state, and that it no longer underwent any apparent change, he decanted the water, and

dried in the shade, and in a gentle temperature, the red sulphurated oxyde of mercury. He compared it, in this state, and when very dry, with that of the Chinese, and that of the Dutch manufactories, prepared by their secret process, but could not perceive any sensible difference in the splendour or beauty of the red; so that this very simple experiment puts the public, at once, in possession of a process highly advantageous to the fine arts, and particularly to that of painting, and which the Dutch artists have so long kept and monopolized as a secret to themselves.

M. Paysse, likewise, made some experiments, by nitric acid, on the method of manufacturing the red oxyde of mercury, or red precipitate.—Our limits will not permit us to detail the whole of his facts; but it may be observed in general, that if his process be followed, it will remove all the uncertainty of manufacturers, who hitherto have not been able to prepare this substance in the same manner as is done in Holland. (Such English readers as wish to see a full and complete account of this process of M. Paysse, may consult the *Annales de Chimie*, above mentioned, or the Philosophical Magazine for July, in the current year.) We shall content ourselves with observing, that M. Paysse treated, in the same manner, red oxydes of mercury prepared in the Dutch manufactories, and those which he had obtained as the result of his own experiments; and on this point, the author avers that the proportions of the principles which constituted these oxydes, all very brilliant, exhibited variations very little sensible. They amounted only to nearly a hundredth part; so that it may be considered as a certain, undeniable fact, that crystallized red oxydes of mercury are indebted for this state, to a combination of oxygen with the mercury, the proportions of the forms being always between 18 and 19; while those of the oxydes which have not brilliancy, contain, at most, from 13 to 14 of that principle. Two incontestible advantages will be found to result, therefore, from the preparation of crystallized red oxyde of mercury. 1. An increase of the product of that oxyde, the mean term of which is 5 per cent more than when it is not brilliant. And, 2. the impossibility or at least great difficulty which avarice will inevitably experience, in attempting to adulterate this product of art, by means of red oxyde of lead.

THE DRAMA.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—After the comedy of the *Man* of the *World*, which was extremely well acted, particularly by Cooke, was represented a new after piece, called *Rugantino*; or, the Bravo of Venice. It is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Lewis. It is not necessary to give at full length, a detail of the story, which is obviously taken from *Abellino*, a German novel, and which has been subjected to the laws of the drama, two or three times before, but never as we think, with minor success than at present; in regard to the effect produced upon the *ear*. The piece opens with the vehement exclamations of the dastardly Sperozzo, who has been refused by Resabella, daughter of the Duke of Venice, in marriage; and who has, in consequence, hired a desperate ruffian, named *the Bravo*, (at whose name all Venice trembled) to assassinate the lady, at a certain religious procession, which she had intended to assist in. Rugantino, in the assumed dress of a sick monk, informs her of the danger she is in, stabs Sperozzo, and at once declares himself her lover. Two other noblemen beside Foscari, are said to have perished by the dagger of Rugantino, so that the Duke of Venice offers a considerable reward for his apprehension. Meanwhile, Rugantino enters seemingly into a dangerous plot, to overturn the government, acting in concert with some discontented noblemen, who carry on their conspiracy at the house of a certain foolish kind of a Lord. The Duke wishes to accelerate the marriage of his daughter, with the prince of Milan, when suddenly the latter disappears, supposed to have been a victim to the Bravo. The princess herself is in love with an adventurer of the name of *Rodoardo*, with whom she is detected in a secret interview, by the Duke, and who, in order to gain the Duke's favour, promises to deliver into his hands, the Bravo, at a grand masque, which is to be given, in honour of the princess's birth day, provided he will give him his daughter. The Duke agrees to the proposal. The masque commences when *Rodoardo* and

the Bravo turn out to be the same person. The Duke orders the Bravo to be seized, when the latter claims his promise. The Duke insists that a promise under such circumstances, should not be kept; when the princess falls on her knees, and supplicates for the life of her lover; immediately the two noblemen, who were thought to have been murdered, make their appearance, and the prince of Milan and the Bravo, turn out to be the same individual, who having been disappointed by some fair one, had determined not to marry until he could find a woman who would consent to share his fate under all circumstances. The murder of Foscari, is accounted for: and the Bravo reveals the particulars of the conspiracy, and the traitors against their country are immediately seized. The piece concludes with the marriage of the prince and Resabella. Such is a short sketch, or outline of the story, which is rendered, in some measure, interesting, by the *ubiquity*, if we may so term it, of the Bravo; no place being able to guard against his intrusion: in fact, he changes his dress, not less than seven or eight times. There is an awkward attempt at humour, in the person of an antiquated, foolish, old duenna, who has an extraordinary *penchant* for dancing; an episode which is perfectly useless to the conduct of the piece, as likewise is the character of an old, absurd, cowardly the Lord: neither of which *personæ* have the least apparent relation to the plot. The dialogue throughout teems with *ennui* and heaviness. The scenery however, it must be allowed, is beautiful, in no ordinary degree. The views of the city of Venice are considered as extremely splendid, and the mechanist has contrived to exhibit no small portion of his skill, in the representation of the masque, where the whole history of the heathen mythology is significantly depicted. The last exceeds, in respect of its general grandeur and effect upon the *eye*, any thing of the kind we ever remember to have seen. The music claims honourable mention: the overture was most captivating, especially from an obligato movement, which the scientific Dr. Busby has introduced, with wonderful power and effect. In short, every thing in which the artists, mechanists, composers, &c. and all but the author himself (*tantum non*, as the Latins say) has had any share (and the austerity of our functions unwillingly compels us to pass this rigid, interdictory sentence) must have a well grounded claim to our unfeigned, and (we had almost said) unbounded PLAUDITE!

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

A PARAPHRASE OF SPRING, THE FIRST OF POPE'S PASTORALS.

To the Editor of the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

THE poet seldom conjures up scenes more offensive to simplicity and taste than those which are denominated pastoral. Flocks, crooks, and purling streams are found with too little labour to afford images either elegant or pleasing. On surveying the manners of the peasantry, in a late ramble through Windsor forest, I could not avoid observing how preposterously different are the beings of reality from those amiable and intelligent personages with whom Pope has peopled this picturesque district. Allow me to present you with such a pastoral as a faithful transcript of local habits affords. You will perceive that I copy our great harmonist in my modes of conducting my essay. Theocritus and Virgil would, perhaps, contend that my subject is not truly pastoral. Be it so; I wish they could, with equal success, contend that it is not natural. I forbear to speak farther, lest, while I am smiling at others, I should grow ridiculous myself; and am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

Q in the Corner.

SPRING—A PASTORAL.

Scene—Windsor Forest.

FIRST in these scenes I echo Nature's strain,
And paint the real manners of the swain.
Ye poets list, from aramanthine bow'rs,
And mark what nettles mock the blushing flow'rs!
Each streamlet soft pursues its gentle course,
Tho' no prompt fable deify the source.

You chosen patron of the fertile scene,
(The nodding squire that lives beside the green,)
Who, all the world illustriously above,
Ne'er left the shelter of your natal grove;
O! let my muse her faithful pen inspire,
Till quarter-sessions rouse your classic fire.

So, when no meeting wakes the courser's soul,
With tedious trot the roadster seeks the goal!
But once proclaim'd the signal for the chace,
The shouting jockies scorn its humble pace.

Soon as the morn, with fresh and hungry airs
Awoke each mortal to his lot of cares,
Two hinds along the dale their foldings led,
Of South-Down breed, on Windsor plains, tho' fed.

'The sun fast climbing up the eastern sky,
Thus Jobson spoke, thus Simkin made reply.

Job.—Hark from the village what a thundering shout,
The alehouse, sure, must hold a jolly rout!
Wickets and skittles make a gallant shew,
But for these sheep, (the d—ls) we'd thither go;
Our clerk, be sure, and all the singers brave,
Are met at Johnson's tap to try a stave!

Sim.—'Tis like enough, and shall we idle stand,
Nor to the mug nor metre lend a hand?
What time the moon disclos'd her tim'rous head,
Our master drank, and now lies safe a bed.
Hold Jobson, on this coin of snowy hue,
Some wond'rous face, "(not Pan's)" an artist drew;
With mystic words, the L—d knows what they mean,
The wond'rous face all dotted round is seen.
This coin so rare, I'll stake upon a song,
Who gains the prize first tastes the can of strong.

Job.—Agreed; and see of gems a costly pair,
Which on these nervous wrists I faithful wear!
Of Bet the gift, a nymph of yonder shade,
Who drives in Windsor's grove a rural trade.
Grav'd on each stud, two wounded hearts are viewed,
With magic pow'r as seers affirm, endued;
Shou'd Simkin's strain superior prove to mine,
These mystic emblems, Simkin, straight are thine.

Sim.—But who shall duly judge the rustic lay?
The shepherd's idol! see, he comes this way.
On Will, who doctors cows, shall we agree?

Job.—Yes, Will who doctors cows, the umpire be.

In ancient boots with rural mud emboss'd,
Will featly spurr'd the donkey that he cross'd.
A pipe the hoary swain was wont to bear,
Whose fumes salubrious woo the morning air.
'Proceed!' he cry'd, 'while ravens stay their note,
And each pert mag restrains his brazen throat!'

Sim.—When rays autumnal bless'd the lab'rer's pain,
A neigh'bring fair entic'd each ardent swain.
Punch tried his tricks; intent on higher game,
I dare the throng at back-sword's noble game.
A youth of Hampshire mocks my swelling rage,
And five from favour equal we engage.
No more he sees the folks, the fun, the shews,
A stream of blood bedews his aching nose.

Job.—When pensive evening threw her mantle grey
O'er the proud feats of that important day,
Three Hampshire swains, three Berkshire men oppose,
To prove whose eyes strong liquor first would close:
The Hampshire newsman led the glorious strife,
And held three summer's days a merry life,
While luckless Hampshire, doom'd its cause to lose,
In silent wonder went without the news!

Sim.—Let Hampshire vaunt her hogs of greasy fame,
Her streams, and forests, bless'd with regal name,
Those forest shades the peasant holds more dear,
Whose streams resolve to honest Berkshire beer.

Job.—When day exhausted yields the sway to night,
And quiv'ring moon-beams shed insidious light,
The Hampshire smuggler lands his precious load,
While dripping Hollands marks his devious road.
No King *we* rob to fill a beggar's dish,
Whose nights but empty Lodon* of its fish.

Sim.—Where early vi'lets weep the morning dew,
See trembling hares their silly course pursue!
Three, e'er the sun uprose his pond'rous head,
Within my wires, with cry disastrous bled.
A joke, I thought, would make them taste the higher,
So, his own game I sold our simple 'squire!

Job.—And, doctor, see, stray'd from its bleating dam,
'Mid budding cowslips treads the tender lamb!
His mate I choak'd, beneath yon spreading tree,
The cheated farmer gave his flesh to *me*.

Will.—Cease to contend; so equal is your song,
To neither party shall the palm belong.
You, Jobson, still, your mystic studs retain,
(The only heart of Bet's you'll ever gain!)
But Simkin's medal in the tap will shine,
Where the first draft, as umpire, must be mine.

* The river Lodon runs through a part of the forest.

PHILANTHROPY.

I LOVE to see Aurora's beam
Irradiate the sky:
To see the boundless ether teem
With rays of brightest die.

When sable night o'erspreads the plain,
I dearly love to rove,
To hear sweet Philomela's strain
Soft warbling through the grove.

I love to pace the verdant mead,
When summer heats prevail,
To see the swift majestic steed
Prance gaily through the dale.

The parent bird I love to see,
Bring home the far-fetched food,
And then divide it equally
Among her callow brood.

I love to join the rustic throng
At even in the dale,
To hear their cheerful, artless song,
To see their mirth prevail.

To inhale the sweet refreshing breeze
Of zephyrus I love,
To hear it murmuring in the trees
Of the deep shady grove.

I love to see the infant flow'r
Its beauteous leaves expand;
I hail with joy the verdant show'r
Which fructifies the land.

I love to see the limpid stream
At the still hour of night,
Reflect pale Luna's silver beam
Replete with borrow'd light.

I love to climb the mountain's brow,
The vast expanse to scan,
To see the spacious vale below
Diminish'd to a span.

I love to see the vessel borne
Adown the glassy tide;
The effects of vanity I mourn,
And mad ambition's stride.

I love t'expand the infant mind,
The yet unpolished gem,
The graft of reason for to bind
Upon the tender stem.

I love to see the modest blush
Suffuse the virgin's cheek;
For in that timid, virtuous flu h
The soul itself doth speak.

I hold the social converse dear,
Instruction to impart;
The man of truth with love revere,
And wear him next my heart.

I love to see the blooming fair
With native shyness coy,
To see the youthful wedded pair
With pleasing dalliance toy.

I love to make the mother blest,
Her rising hopes to cheer.
To clasp her infant to my breast,
And quell her every fear.

I love to see the infant smile,
Its balmy lips to kiss,
Its little griefs for to beguile
And share its every bliss.

I hold my native country dear,
I'm firm in freedom's cause,
Her generous sons I do revere,
Her liberty and laws.

When warring nations cease to fight,
Make dove-ey'd peace their choice,
Then beats my heart with pure delight,
Then doth my soul rejoice.

When'er I hear the tale of woe,
I heave the pitying sigh,
Adown my cheeks the tear-drops flow
With tender sympathy.

I love to make the debtor free,
To make the mourner glad,
And heartfelt joy it is to me
To see the naked clad.

My soul at peace with all mankind,
By passion's ne'er opprest;
In every thing doth pleasure find,
For peace reigns in my breast.

E'en scenes of death have joys for me,
If piety prevail:
The good man's end I love to see,
His parting breath to hail.

For well I know his heartfelt joy
To quit this spot terrene,
Where pleasures soon as tasted cloy,
And passions cloud the scene.

But yet, though vice reigns on the earth,
Yet virtue reigns likewise:
Though many a pain, there has its birth,
Yet comforts too arise.

Were't not for vice with hideous mien,
Virtue would scarce be priz'd,
Her brightest charms would not be seen,
However undisguis'd.

'Tis by affliction and disease
We feel for other's woes;
By pain we prize the body's ease,
By toil we find repose,

Sept. 2d, 1805. J. D.

THE PETIT HAUNCH OF VENISON,

Addressed to Charles Cardinall, Esq. acknowledging the receipt of a fine fawn, sent by him to the author.

ZOUNDS! *Pope*, I thank ye for an excellent fawn
As e'er grac'd a table, or skipt on a lawn,
So delicately plump, so beautifully nice,
I resolv'd—and away it was sent in a trice
To my worthy friend C—r——'s, whose taste I well knew
To a gift of the kind would render its due,

By suitable cooking, and wines of rare merit,
With companions, abounding in wit, mirth and spirit:
The hour being appointed, all seated to dine,
W—e—rs L—t—na—r, others, the complement nine,
With appetites keen, when in came the venison;
And believe me, a bishop might have thought it a benison.
Ee'n Goldsmith himself, had poor Goldsmith been there,
Would rather have prais'd, than complain'd to Lord Clare;
No cause would he've had to grumble or frown,
On the Jew, or the Scot, or the man of the town;
For no slattern of maid with looks petrified,
Came dismal to tell that the baker had lied;
" Or that it fell out, that the negligent slovēn,
" Had shut out the pastry, in shutting the oven."
More genial our feast, more fortunate our band,
We partook of the pasty, and hail'd our dear land,
As friend-ship's abode, as liberty's isle,
O'er which may the blessing of Heaven still smile,
Giving joy to the joyless, contentment to all—
Not forgetting the—*donor*—the good Cardinall.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

PATENT to Mr. William Wilkinson, of Needham Market, Suffolk, for improved Pantiles, for covering houses and other buildings. Dated August 9, 1805.—The following are the particulars of this invention: The lower tile is formed so that the greater or receiving end may admit the less or dripping end of the next tile above it, into its cavity, after the manner of troughs leading into each other. A perforation is made at the greater end of this tile, through which a clout nail, or other fastening may be passed in the lath that supports it. Mr. Needham, has adopted the following process for manufacturing the tiles, though it is probable, that trifling variations may, in practice be necessary, according to circumstances; Mr. N. considers his invention to consist in the tiles when produced, and not in the manufacturing of them. The stock being made fast on a table, by a staple and wedge, or otherwise, the mould-board and frame are placed thereon; the mould is then filled with earth, and struck off in the usual manner; a small quantity of sand is thrown on the face of the tile. The tile frame and mould-board are then taken off the stock, and with the face of the tile downward, placed on a hand-board; the tile and mould-board are forced out of the frame, the mould-board taken off, and the tile laid on the floor or stage made for the purpose. When the tiles are sufficiently dried, they are drest on a horse or stool, resembling the mould-board, proper allowance being made for the striking of the tiles. A slay or beater is made use of for dressing, flat on one side, but a little hollow with regard to the length on the other side: the flat side is used for the face of the tile, the hollow side is to beat up the edges.

Patent to Mr. Ralph Weagwood of the Hill, in Burslem, Staffordshire, Potter; for his newly invented composition for making Glass upon new principles. Dated April 3, 1797. This newly invented composition is made of the following articles: Alkaline salt, pieces or parts of china, or earthenware pitchers, pieces of baked clay, old plaster moulds, or calcareous earths, borax, silicious earths, and terra ponderosa. These articles Mr. Wedgwood uses in the following manner; the alkaline salts and borax, either in a state of powder or of solution; but he prefers to use these articles in solution. "When," says Mr. Wedgwood, "I use the alkaline salts in solution, I cause to be made a solution of alkaline salt in water; and into this solution I cast pieces or parts of china, or earthenware pitchers, pieces of baked clay, the same being first heated red hot; to these I add old plaster moulds, or calcareous earth, first slacking them in a solution of borax in

water; when I use borax in solution, I also add silicious earths and terra ponderosa; all of these articles I cause to be ground together, and then dried over a slow fire. When I apply the alkaline salts and borax in a state of powder, I use them in the same manner as they are now used in making of glass. When these several articles are ground together and dried over a slow fire, I put the whole in a melting pot, and cause it to be fused with an intense heat; and when in perfect fusion, I pour it from the melting pot into cold water. The qualities of the several articles will depend on the quantity of glass intended to be made; and the proportion of each article must successively depend, in some degree, on the quality of the respective articles, and also on the hardness or softness of the glass required. But by attending to all or any of the following proportions of the several articles so to be used, my composition will be made." To make the solution of alkaline salts in water, take of alkaline salts from 10 to 50 pounds, and all the intermediate proportions; and of water from 12 to 70 quarts, and all the intermediate proportions; pieces of China or earthenware pitchers, from 50 to 150 pounds, and all the intermediate proportions; of baked clay from 80 to 100 pounds, &c. To make the solution of borax in water, take of borax from 3 to 10 pounds, of water from 10 to 50 quarts, of calcareous earths from 40 to 100 pounds, of silicious earths from 50 to 100 pounds, and of terra ponderosa, from 5 to 20 pounds, and all the intermediate proportions. When the alkaline salts and borax are applied in powder, use the articles in the same proportion as when they are used in solution. By attending to these proportions, it will be made to greater profit and advantage, than is the present mode of making glass, and with great saving, and health to the labourers employed.

Patent to Peter Marsland, of Heaton Norris, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton-spinner, for certain improvements in sizing Cotton yarn. Dated July 19, 1805.—The nature of this invention consists in the extraction of the air from a vessel containing the cotton-yarn, which is to be sized, or the principal part of such air, and consequently from the cotton-yarn itself, and applying the size to the cotton-yarn, while the air is so extracted. The more completely the air is extracted, the more perfect the operation will be. The manner in which the same is performed, is the following: The cotton-yarn which is to be sized, is put into a vessel called a receiver, and which must be made perfectly air-tight, by fastening down the cover, to the aperture through which the yarn is put into such receiver. Then, by means of a common air-pump connected with the receiver, or by any other means by which a vacuum may be produced in the receiver, the air must be extracted from the receiver, and from the yarn contained in it. The size must then be introduced into the receiver from another vessel, called the size-vessel, by means of a pipe; one end of which pipe must be immersed in the size, and the other end must enter the receiver. In this pipe is inserted a cock, which prevents the size from entering the receiver before the air is extracted; and when the air is extracted, the size is admitted by turning this cock. When the size is admitted into thereceiver, it enters into the yarn, and impregnates it very rapidly. In order that the yarn may receive no injury from the rapid manner in which the size enters into the receiver, either the size should be introduced very slowly, or the yarn should be packed in baskets, cans, bags, or vessels, or otherwise, to prevent the yarn from being tossed about in the receiver, by the motion of the size. When the size enters the receiver, it causes the small quantity of air which was not extracted, to rise to the top of the receiver. To prevent the yarn from rising above the size in the receiver, the baskets, cans, bags, or vessels, containing the yarn within the receiver, must be fastened down, so that the same cannot rise higher than the size in the receiver. If it be desired to give a greater pressure to the size after it is admitted into the receiver, than that of the common atmosphere, the communication between the receiver and the size-vessel must be closed by turning the aforesaid cock, and then one end of a forcing-pump may be inserted into the top of the receiver; and by this means a quantity of condensed air may be forced upon the surface of the size. After the yarn has remained a few minutes in the receiver, it may be taken out, and placed in a thin cold size, to prevent the size, which has been applied in the operation, from draining out of the yarn, as well as to prevent its

growing hard upon the surface of the yarn, until the yarn undergoes the next common operation in the course of its manufacture. The size answers best when it is made thick, and introduced into the receiver at, or nearly at, the boiling temperature. The process may be facilitated by heating the yarn (previously to its being introduced into the receiver, or after it is introduced into the receiver, and before the receiver is closed up, for the purpose of extracting the air therefrom) to any degree of heat, not exceeding that of boiling water. It may be heated very conveniently in the receiver, by inclosing the bottom and sides of the receiver in another vessel, and introducing the steam of boiling water into the space between the two vessels.

Patent to Mr. Thomas Rowntree, of Christ Church, Surrey, Enginemaker; for a new invented Axletree and Box for Carriages, on an improved construction, which he calls his Mobile Collar, Axletree, and Box. Dated April 25, 1805.—The above invention consists of an improved axletree, box, and mobile collar. To the axletree there is no nut at the end of the arm; consequently the friction of that is done away; nor can a wheel accidentally come off by this method.

The advantages to be derived in this improved manner of constructing axletrees and boxes with a mobile collar, is safety in travelling, and much less draught to the horses.

Mr. Abraham, master of an academy in Sheffield, is now engaged in preparing a Spelling Book on a new principle. It is his intention to arrange the principal words in common use after the following order; first the root, and in the corresponding columns, the derivations,—a plan which will have the double advantage of giving the scholar an insight into the language, and furnish him with a clue to the proper spelling of words.—The title of this work is the Analytical Spelling Book.

Mr. Lawrence, has been engaged during the late spring and summer, in the investigation of those maladies to which corn and other vegetables are liable from changes of the weather, and has by daily inspection, from the first appearance of the blade, ascertained, beyond further question, the cause of the smut in wheat, and of that defect in which the kernels are called pepper corn wheat, hitherto erroneously supposed to have arisen from a promiscuous generation of seeds. His observations, made in the course of this investigation, will appear in the work entitled, The New Farmers' Calender.

The Third Part of Mr. Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain is announced for publication by Christmas next, and will contain a History of Round Churches, with illustrative plans, views, &c. of the Temple Church, London, and the two Round Churches at Northampton and at Cambridge.

Dr. Gregory, the author of the Economy of Nature, &c. &c. has announced for publication in February next, a new and compendious Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, to be compressed into two volumns quarto, and published in twelve parts, at 9s. each

Mr. Hunt will shortly publish an heroic comic poem, in five cantos, entitled "The war of the Bridal Ring."

A very small Concordance is in great forwardness, designed to be bound with Pocket Bibles, &c. to be entitled the Diamond Concordance.

"The Parish Officers Complete Guide," and the "Laws of Landlords and Tenants," by the late John Paul, Esq. Barrister at Law (works that have been so justly admired for their perspicuity and correctness, and which have been for a long time out of print) are we understand, undergoing a revisal by a gentleman of eminence in the law, who will introduce every thing on the subject which has taken place since the publication of the last editions.

Alex. Mackonochie, Esq. of Baly-poor, near Calicut, Malabar, proposes publishing a large work on the Theory and Practice of Naval Architecture; also Political and Commercial strictures on the comparative state of Naval Architecture in Great Britain and India, divided into three parts.

First, A View of the present state of Oak Timber in England, and the causes of its scarcity.

Second, A View of the Timber Trade of India, with a plan for its improvement, so as to obviate the increasing scarcity in England.

Third, A View of the present state of Naval Architecture in India, shewing in general, the vast resources in Naval Staples, contained within the British dominions in that country;

from the due cultivation of which, it is presumed Great Britain might be rendered effectually independent of the northern nations of Europe, for the means of supporting her navy.

J. Jamieson, D. D. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, has issued proposals for printing by subscription, in two volumes quarto, price three guineas, an Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language.

The Historical Review of the Moral, Religious, Literary, and Political Character of the English Nation, from the earliest periods, by John Andrews, LL.D. so long expected among the literati, is nearly completed, and will shortly be announced for publication.

A mineralogist of Vienna, in Germany, has now in his possession two precious stones, considered as *unique* in their kind; one of them is a sapphire, which weighs 302 carats; the other is an *aqua marina*, that weighs 590 carats. These two precious stones, formerly belonged, it is said, to the jewelry department of the crown of France. The sapphire was valued at the Customs, at 940,000 florins or 350,000 livres, and the *aqua marina* at 360,000 florins. They have been offered, it seems, for sale, to the court of Vienna.

There has been published at Munich in Bavaria, since the beginning of the year 1784, a new Journal, destined solely to the cultivation of literature and the arts; it is named the *Aurora*, and selects its materials, by preference, in the Southern Germany.

At Stutgard in Suabia, a new Journal has been lately commenced, particularly set a part, for the propagation of languages and of ancient literature. The first number, (being a volume of 216 pages) containing several learned dissertations, among which, one of M. Bardi, on the passage from mythological ideas to metaphysical ideas, relatively to spirits and demons, is entitled to very honourable mention.

The king of Prussia has lately assigned a new stipend of 15,000 rix-dollars per annum, to the University of Hall, partly for the establishment of a cabinet or museum of physics, and partly in augmentation of the salaries of the Professors.

The Elector of Baden has lately issued out a warrant of protection to a new sect, called the *Separatists*, which has been lately formed in his dominions, with a proviso, however, that they shall not disturb the state, nor the exercise of other modes of worship.

We took notice in our last number, of certain fishes that are launched by volcanoes, in South America; and in quoting this curious phenomenon, as related by M. Humboldt, we inserted an explication which we thought he had given. But it appears that we have not rightly understood his meaning. He does not think, as we reported, that the *Pimelides* exist in the interior of the crater, at the same height at which they are seen to proceed: on the contrary, he considers this supposition as not very probable, by reason of the high temperature to which the said animals would often be exposed.—In his memoir, he has explained himself, at large, on this head, and we ought so much the more to regret our not having understood it, as we drew up our notice, from the memoir itself, which he politely communicated to us for the purpose. It is to be wished that all the other journals who have copied our article, would, likewise, have the candour to insert the above as an *erratum*. Signed I. B. in No. 17, of La Revue Philosophique, Litteraire et Politique, the 2d trimestre, or quarter, and 20 Ventose or 11 March, 1805.—See also Universal Magazine, page 251, of our last number.

The Literary Society of Mansfeld, having come to a resolution to erect a monument to the glory of Luther, for the year 1817, the anniversary of the Reformation from Popery, has obtained letters of authorization, for this purpose, from the king, with a purse of a hundred fredericks in gold, as a contribution towards the charges of the erection. This monument, which will be in the form of a colossal obelisk, will be constructed in the heart of the country, and in the finest part of the same.—A subscription has been set on foot to accomplish the design; and the names of the subscribers will be engraven on the base of the monument.

The Dr. Montucci, of London, has received from Rome, a collection of 1200 Chinese volumes, which are now to be sold, and are open to public inspection.

The British Museum has lately made the acquisition of the fine collection of English bibles late in the possession of

Dr. Combes. It is the only complete collection of the kind now extant in England.

Julien Bonnafox Demalet, doctor of medicine, in Paris, has lately published a treatise on the nature and management of the pulmonary phthisis, wherein the author has undertaken to combine into one body of doctrine, the whole of the science relative to the pulmonary phthisis, to the management of which he has particularly attached himself. It is a work absolutely novel in its kind, in which the author pursues the malady through its different orders, contemplates it in its general and analyzes it in its species. By long practice and frequent observations, he is become convinced of a terrible truth, long ago published by Sydenham, that the fifth part of the human race perish by the phthisis; but near at hand, we read this consolatory assertion, that the phthisis *is not an incurable disorder*. The method adopted by the author appears to be simple, exact, and luminous. He begins by abstract considerations on the organization of the lungs; from thence he proceeds to effects, and at length, to the symptoms of the phthisis. The remainder of the work is distributed into two parts; the first relates to the management of the phthisis in general; and the second indicates that of each species of the phthisis. In this respect, we are yet to learn as to the different systems of cure, which are so various and numerous that the practitioner is left in uncertainty. It was not sufficient to condemn accredited errors, to demonstrate the danger of the methods in vogue; it was further necessary to propose a better and to place the true remedy next to the complaint; this the doctor has performed. Wishing to omit nothing, the question hitherto yet undecided, to wit, whether the pulmonay phthisis, whatever may be its genera and its species, ought to be considered as contagious, is decided here, in the affirmative, by a statement of facts; although, however, there are not wanting contrary facts which may be opposed to these. M. Pinel, a distinguished professor in the School of Medicine, of Paris, has passed a very favourable judgment as to the real merits of the above work, and as to the learned manner in which the subject is handled.

The British public is not unacquainted with the profound and ingenious researches by which M. Cuvier, has, at length, been enabled to discover and to re-establish completely, the skeletons of several fossil animals that have been found in the quarries of Montmartre; of which the analogous animals are no longer to be found. The method by which he operates this sort of resurrection, has lately received a striking confirmation, by the discovery which he has made of a skeleton of a *sarigue*; an animal the genus of which is now exclusively proper to America. All the bones of this skeleton, and especially those which characterises it most strikingly, were not absolutely discovered in the stone; but the relations that M. Cuvier had before recognized between the different organs, or as he himself words it, the "laws of zoology," enabled him to judge, by the little of what he saw, of all that he did not see. Such is the certitude of these relations, that M. Cuvier could tell beforehand, that in opening the stone, there would be found the two characteristic bones of the genus, those which serve to support the borders of the pouch where the *sarigues* carry their young, for a long time. Experience has confirmed what had been foreseen in theory. This fact is no less embarrasing than curious for geologists. M. Cuvier observes, that it subverts almost all their systems, as to what respects fossil animals. "Hitherto," says he, "in the fossils of the north, it has been believed, that there were only the animals of Asia. It was also taken for granted, that the animals of Asia had passed into America, and had there been buried, at least, in the north; but it was thought that the American genera had proceeded from their own soil, and that they had never spread through the countries which now form the ancient continent. But I have discovered a second proof to the contrary, says M. Cuvier.—See the Annals of the Museum of Natural History of Paris.

The germ of modern Encyclopedias. In the year 1510, Hermannus Torrentinus, of the town of Zwoll, in the Dutch province of Overyssell, printed at Hagnenau in Germany, his alphabetic dictionary, entitled *Elucidarius Carminum et Historiarum*. An augmented edition of this work was published at Paris, in the year 1567, under the title of *Dictionarium Historicum, Geographicum Poeticum, auctore Carolo Stephano*; which dictionary met with a

very extensive sale and circulation. In the year 1677, the learned Hoffman edited his universal dictionary, entitled *Lexicon Universale.* On a still more comprehensive plan, was Harris's Lexicon Technicum, which pretty much resembles the subsequent attempts of this kind; but it was unquestionably Chambers's Cyclopedia which first suggested the complete plan, and which has imposed on other works of this description, the name of Cyclopedia and Encyclopedia.

Some naturalists have maintained that elephants will never copulate in a domestic state; this, however, is denied, and the contrary decisively proved to be a fact, by experiments that have been made, of late years, by some of the British officers in India. At Camillah, about seven years ago, a male and female elephant copulated in a domestic state, and the period of gestation was about twenty months and nineteen days. The officer who communicated this account, in a letter to his friend in London, lately received, and dated from the camp at Furridore, in Bengal, Jan. 17, 1800, thus describes the young elephant: "In a few days the cub becomes brisk and playful, rolls about in all directions, runs at the keepers, and sucks with the mouth, its trunk coiled about the mother's breast, which is situated on either side the sternum as is the vagina centrally between the hind legs; where also is placed the male organs, of proportionate size, within a sheath; when denuded, it curves backward. This animal has no scrotum.

M. de Humboldt, a correspondent of the National Institute, in a late sitting of the class of physics and mathematics, read three memoirs on the voyage which he has executed in concert with M. Bompland, in the interior of South America and Mexico. In the first, he traced the observations made in the Atlantic ocean, on the cimex, or summit of the peak of Teneriffe, and in the province of New Andalusia. In the second, he indicated the operations executed in the province of Venezuela and the plains of Calobozo, where he made some curious experiments on the *Gymnotus Electicus.* In his third memoir, he presented an abstract of his navigation on the rivers Orinoko and the Rio Negro; a very dangerous navigation, undertaken in order to determine astronomically, the communication of the Orinaro with the river of Amazons. These memoirs, which embrace whatever is interesting in those countries, in respect of geography, botanography, mineralogy and the moral history of man, will shortly be printed, to convey to the public a correct idea in miniature, of this expedition, until such time as the observations of his larger work will be ready to appear. Engravers have been already set to work on several of the designs of M. de Humboldt.

A series of engravings of the antiquities of Herculaneum (executed in the first style of elegance and talent) is now publishing in numbers, at Paris. Thomas Piroli is the engraver, and the brothers F. and P. Piranesi are the publishers. The same artist is likewise executing and publishing in numbers, engravings of the antique monuments in the Napoleon musæum, with a classical explication of the figures by Lovis Petit Radel.

M. Palesot de Beauvois has lately published a *Prodromus* of the Mosses and the Lycopodes, or of the fifth and six families of Œtheogamy, which work is stated to be the result of more than 25 years of studies and observations, and it is an abstract of the different memoirs read successively to the academy of sciences and to the physical and mathematical class of the National Institute. The above plants, which hitherto have been but ill observed and little known, are here treated of, agreeably to a new theory. The author has distributed them into natural genera, the characters being always evident and easy to perceive. The work is terminated by a synonymic table, the nomenclature of which is well conceived, and may serve as a model in other branches of natural history.

Mr. Crabb of Bremen, is at present engaged in compiling a new critical grammatical dictionary of the German and English languages, the leading object of which is, to define and elucidate, by examples, the various acceptations of all the words extant in the two languages, respectively; as being intended to serve as a more accurate guide and instructor for the choice of proper idioms and expressions, in translating from either of the two languages.

There has been lately published at Madrid, under the sanction of the Spanish Government an account of a voyage of examination to the straits of Fuca, performed in the year 1792. It is preceded by an introductory explanation.

A German Atlas, as indicating all the different changes which that country has lately undergone, in consequence of the French revolutionary war, has been recently published at Leipzic, in 30 sheets folio.

The 6th part of Tischbiens truly ex-

cellent and capital engravings after Homer, is now nearly ready for delivery, there being only one plate wanting to complete it.

Mr. E. Donovan intends shortly to publish an epitome of the natural history of the insects indigenous to New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, and the island of Otaheite, and other of the Indian and South Sea islands.

Garnerin in his 35th ascent from Moscow, reports that he observed, for the first time, an image of his balloon formed in the clouds, in very bright prismatic colours. When he had ascended to the height of 30.000 feet, he galvanized himself, and could plainly discern flashes of lightening hovering and playing about him.

IRELAND.

Mr. Newenham, in his statistical enquiry into the population of Ireland, a work lately published, calculates that each Irish square mile contains a population of 197 persons, being 8 more than in South Britain; and that the population of the whole island amounts to 3,400,000 individuals; of these, he estimates the protestants at not more than 1,080,000, which leaves a majority to the catholics in the proportion of four to one. Sir William Petty calculates the catholics, in his time, in the proportion of eight to three protestants; and we learn from a return that was made to the Irish House of Commons, in the year 1731, that the number of catholics was not at that period in the proportion of even two to one; so that if Mr. Newenham be well founded in his calculation, the catholics must have more than doubled their proportion in the space of the last 70 years.

The same author relates as facts pretty correctly ascertained, that between the years 1691 and 1745, that is in the space of 54 years, 200,000 inhabitants emigrated from the sister island to America and the West Indies; and that during the same period of time, an equal number passed over into England; while, if entire credit may be given to the Abbe Geoghegan, (although this latter calculation seems considerably to exceed the truth) not less than 450,000 Irishmen perished in the service of France.—Mr. Newnham further states, that in a circuit of 750 miles, there are no fewer than 66 noble and secure harbours indented round the coasts, which coasts are for the most part so safe, that they may be approached without danger in the most tempestuous seasons. The following are the capital havens which afford safe anchorage for large ships of war, Bantry, Beerhaven, Ballynakiel, Blackrod, Broadhaven, Cork, Crookhaven, Galway, Killery, Loughfoyle, Loughswilly, Newport, Shannon, Sheephaven. For frigates, Baltimore, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Carlingford, Dublin, Dunmanus, Donegal, Kinsale, Kenmare, Killala, Killybegs, Long Island Sound, Mulroy, the Rosses, Sligo, Strangford, besides 35 harbours for merchant's ships, and 24 other places where ships may find convenient shelter in stress of weather.

VOYAGE PITTORESQUE.

The 27th, 28th, and 29th numbers of the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie*, &c. each composed of six plates, has been lately published in Paris. The 27th No. contains a plan of the Stade, and of a portion of the grand gallery of Palmyra: the entableture of a tomb destroyed: a plan of the grand vestibule of Joseph, in the castle of Cairo: the restauration of an Egyptian temple: (this monument is situated near the ancient Pelusium): the developement of the middle part of the temple: certain Egyptian temples, with all the kinds of accessory offices with which it may be supposed that Egyptian magnificence decorated these great monuments. The 28th No. contains plans and general elevations of the temple of the Sun at Palmyra; also a ground plot of the mausoleum of Tamblichus; an elevation of the monument called the mausoleum of Elabelus; plans and particular elevations of the sepulchral monuments of the kings of Juda; a general plan of the three monuments represented in some acts or plates mentioned, and a plan of the great church of Bethlehem. The 29th No. contains the temple of the Sun at Palmyra; the *geometral* of the gate of the *cella* of the said temple; a geometral restauration of the entableture of a tomb destroyed; the temple of Jupiter at Balbeck, with a plan of the edifice; a view of the ancient aqueducts of Tyre; an aspect of Mount Tabor, in Galilee. The view is taken from a situation adjoining the road to Nazareth; and lastly, the solemn entry of the Bashaw into Grand Cairo.

DE MURR.

Christopher Theophilus de Murr has lately published at Erlangen, in Germany, a work, entitled "Supplements for the Arabian Literature," forty-seven pages in quarto, with three plates. This author has been advantageously known by his different writings on the subject

of the Arabian literature, which is indeed a vast field but little cultivated, and where much remains to be gathered. The Arabians are doubtless one of the most ancient people of the universe. From the most remote ages, divided by wandering tribes, subjected to warrior chiefs, they have preserved their manners, their character, and their independence; their language is amazingly rich and copious. When the taste for literature flourished amongst them, they particularly applied themselves to the study of astronomy, chronology, and to the interpretation of dreams. Among the Moors established in Spain and Portugal, letters, and the fine arts were cultivated successfully; they had universities and academies at Cordova and at Granada. The study of this language, therefore, is highly interesting, and is very useful, instructive, and learned in antiquarian researches. The above work of M. de Murr contains seven articles, the first of which is a letter from the learned professor Tyschen, relative to a Cufic inscription, found in the cathedral of Cordova. This inscription was communicated to him by M. Ignatio de Assa, the Spanish consul at Bourdeaux. In the Latin translation, which M. Tyschen gives of it, he renders the first four words of the fifth line, by *multitudine luminarium et magnifico Propylæo.* It is the Arabic word *almâr* that occasions the obscurity. This word rendered by Propylæum, is not to be found in any dictionary; but perhaps the true reading, says one of the authors of the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, is *almanârathi*; a word which answers exactly to the preceding one, *annuari.* Agreeable to this conjecture, we should translate the passage thus, *multis luminibus et magnifico candelabro*, and perhaps if the original be carefully examined, this conjecture will be found just. The second article contains also the explication of a Cufic inscription, found upon a *patine* that has been used for the office of the cathedral of St. Cassien, at Imola, in Spain. It is rather remarkable that none of the learned have paid attention to this inscription. Pastrozzi conceived it to be partly Hebrew and partly Arabic; Paoli thought it Etruscan; Assemanni Mazocchi, and Mansi, were of opinion, that these characters had no meaning, and that they were only ornaments made to embellish the patine. The third letter is an Arabic letter written by the holy Virgin Mary to the inhabitants of Messina. The origin of this letter is curious enough. A certain Ignatius Andreas, patriarch of Antioch, made a present, in the beginning of the 17th century, to one of his brethren, the bishop Athanasius Saftar, a Syrian by nation, of an Arabic book written in Syriac characters. This book, among other letters, contained the above letter of Mary, which she is stated to have written in Hebrew, to the inhabitants of Messina, when at the age of 42 years, after the birth of her son. Ignatius Andreas had copied this letter of Roman ancient codex; a similar codex was found in the convent *Dei Padri di S. Antonio Abbate*, situated on Mount Libanus; and the vicar general of this convent, Don *Michaele* Metossita was in the habit of reading it frequently to the faithful. This Syriac codex was written upon parchment, in Chaldaic characters; and it is pretended, according to the tradition, that St. John the Evangelist wrote it with his own hand. It is moreover asserted, that the celebrated Syriac and Arabic historian *Abulfaradasch* had translated this letter into his idiom. This pretended letter of Mary is written in new Syriac characters, called *karschanes.* The translation which M. de Murr has given of it is very just, and his observations upon it are very curious.

The fourth article contains the explication of a Cufico Arabic inscription, read upon the figure of a lioness of bronze, now in the Museum at Cassel. The fifth article contains some reflections on the Arabian Tales, called "A Thousand and One Nights." Dr. Russell, lieutenant Capper, and other voyagers, report that these tales are in the highest estimation throughout the East: the Turks, the Arabians, and the Persians, pass whole nights in reading or hearing them, with a degree of transport. They are not only drawn from the *Nataka* of the Indians, but also from the *Pouraha*, a collection in which a great number of similar histories occur. The sixth article abounds with observations on certain shells ornamented with obscure sentences in the Arabic language. A collection of similar shells, to the number of 127 pieces, has been found in a demolished mosque, at the foot of Mount Cauca-

sus. M. Tychsen has one in his possession, which he has communicated to M. de Murr, who remarks, that the Arabs call these obscene designs *dschubeitat, obscenitates.* Similar descriptions, says M. de Murr, are to be found in the 2d volume of the Arabic and Persian History of *Saadi*, published at Calcutta, in the year 1795, in folio. The work of Saadi is well known throughout the East. This assertion of the author, is, however, controverted by the French critic above-mentioned, who avers, that the obscenities of Saadi have nothing in common with the shells which M. de Murr speaks of. In the national library of France, there is a MS. of the obscenities of Saadi. In the seventh and last article, M. de Murr treats of the Arabic literature in Portugal, in Spain, and at Agram, and gives a well-founded explication of the different monuments of the Arabians found in those countries.

There has been lately found in North Carolina a mass of native gold, weighing 28 pounds avoirdupois; and at Rhode island, in a quarry, some beautiful grey serpentine. Dr. Mitchell, of New York, has now in his possession some sulfate of white baryte, heavy and very beautiful, found very lately in New Jersey; and he has received from Terra Firma a piece of native platina, about as thick as a finger's end. The same learned chemist (author of these three observations) represents that he is more and more convinced that alkaline salts are the best antiseptics in nature; that the use of them may greatly contribute to annihilate infection in the United States, and that acid fumigations are of little value.

In a memoir recently published by the late Samuel Pegge, esq. F. S. A. and intituled, "Anecdotes of the English Language," the author has the following observations upon the word Apothecary. "Henry Knighton, who lived about 1393, had the word *Apothecarius*, Dr. Johnson says, from *Apotheca*, a repository; and that it means a man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale. In Greek Ἀποθηκη. Chaucer, who wrote before the introduction of Greek, writes, 'Pothecary.' Chaucer died in 1400. (N. B. Greek known in England 1453.) In the Liber Niger Dom. Reg. Angliæ, temp. Edward IV. who reigned from 1461 to 1483, it is written *Poticary*. Stevens's Dictionary has *Boticario*, and derives it from *Bote*, a gallipot. *Botica* is 'a shop' in Spanish, (French *bouteque*), but emphatically the shop of an apothecary. The *A* may be our article, which use has added to the word, together with the article *an*, which is a pleonasm. *Per contra*, we have appellatives, which by withdrawing a letter from the word *per apharesin*, in the article, has absorbed it, as from *an aaranga*, we have formed *an orange*. *Avanna*, we call *a fan*, which should be termed *an avan*; from *Abeli*, we say *a lily*; so by dropping the A entirely, we have made saffron from *assafran*, all from the Spanish. Not content to say a *Boticario*, or Anglicé, *Boticary*, but we must double the article, and say, *an Aboticary*. Junius calls it vocabulum sumptum ex Græco, but adds *minus commodé*; and refers us to Vossius, lib. i. de Vitiis Sermonis, c. 32. Apothecaries anciently sold wine and cordials. "The Emperor is somewhat amended, as his *Poticarie* saith." A bookseller, who keeps a shop (a *Bibliotheca*) might as well be called a *Bibliothecary*. Perhaps the *Poticary* or *Boticario* was so called, to distinguish him from the itinerant medicine monger. In the comedy of the Four P's, by J. Haywood, published 1569, one of them is the *Poticary*; and I never heard that he was arraigned by the critics, for pseudography. They are the *Poticary*, the *Pedlar*, the *Palmer*, and the *Pardoner*. Mr. Nares says, that Poticary is very low; and so it is to our ears at present. You might as well say, that *periwig* is Greek, from περι circum (Græcé), and *wig* Anglicé; whereas it is only unfortunately a corruption of the French *peruque*. The *Boticario* (or Poticary) was perhaps to the *Quack*, who carried his medicines about for sale, as the *Stationer* or shopkeeper was to the hawker and pedlar."

Mr. Thomas Barber, shoemaker, of Wallingford, in Berkshire, who favoured us last month (See Univ. Mag. for Sep. p. 200.) with an improvement which he has suggested, and which appears to be well worthy of public notice, respecting the present cramping position of shoemakers, while sitting at their work, has further communicated to us a circumstance, which he says he forgot to mention before. His words are as follows: "Having got a shoe ready, and leaving it to my son, he mounted his stool, and in the standing

posture, was enabled to sew the forepiece, nearly as well as I could have done myself, the position being so much easier for sewing or stitching than the posture of sitting. It is also much more natural; so that women may perform that part of the work with as much ease, and execute it as well, as any man, without sitting, in a crouched or curved figure as heretofore. My son is only eleven years of age, and has not yet finished his school learning."

The state of Ohio, in North America, has lately concluded a treaty with the Indian tribes or nations, by which, to the amount of 1,200,000 acres of productive territory have been added to the sovereignty of the United States: this grant has been ceded for an annual compensation in perpetuity of 820 dollars.

A curious instance has lately occurred in the literary world, in the coincidence of the publication of two poems on the same subject, 'The Sabbath." One by James Graham, of Edinburgh, and a member of the Scottish Church; and the other by William Cockin, member of the Church of England, a native of Cumberland, and a friend of Romney, the painter, who passed the greater part of his life in the unambitious occupation of a teacher of writing and arithmetic. This pleasing votary of the Muses died in the year 1801, at the age of 65. The following passages, on the stillness of the Sabbath Morning, are specimens of both the poets, and shew striking coincidence of thought on the same subject.

"———A stillness reigns
Of solemn form, far o'er the length-en'd vale.
For now attentive to the sacred call,
Which sanctifies the wonted day of rest,
Stay'd is the hand of toil, and busy care;
The team, the scythe, the loom, the anvil's beat,
And all is seemly silence and repose."
COCKIN, p. 7.

How still the morning of the hallow'd day!
Mute is the voice of rural labour, hush'd
The plough-boy's whistle, and the milk-maid's song,
The scythe lies glittering in the dewy wreath
Of tended grass, mingled with fading flowers,
That yester-morn bloomed waving in the breeze:
Sounds the most faint attract the ear; the hum
Of early bee, the trickling of the dew,
The distant bleating, midway up the hill;
Calmness sits thron'd on yon unmoving cloud.
GRAHAME.

Mr. Grahame's poem, which he calls "The Sabbath, and Sabbath Walks," has now come to a third edition; but though it was the first published of the two, we have reason to believe it was not the first written. Mr. Cockin's poem, which he entitles, "The Rural Sabbath," was written, as it appears now, many years ago; and if, as here we may start a very natural question, whether Mr. Grahame had ever seen Mr. Cockin's poem? Admitting this to be the case, he certainly must yield something of the plan of originality.

The business of unrolling the MSS. found at Herculaneum, is carrying on at Portici under the direction of M. Hayter, with considerable activity and success. One hundred and thirty MSS. have already been either actually unrolled, or are now unrolling, and M. Hayter entertains hopes of being able to decypher the 600 MSS. which are still extant. Eleven young persons are constantly employed in the act of unfolding the MSS. and two others are employed in copying or drawing them, all under the direction of M. Hayter, and at the sole expence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Besides another work of Philodemus, which contains a treatise upon the vices which border on virtues, a work of Epicurus has been discovered, also one of Phædrus, one of Demetrius Phalæreus, and a work of Colotos; the last is in reply to Plato, on the subject of Friendship. Among the Latin MSS. M. Hayter has found an historical work written in the style and manner of Livy; and among the Greek MSS. the entire works of Epicurus, in excellent preservation.

In a recent notice on the labours of the members of the University and Academy of Gottingen, we find the 2nd vol. of a work entitled, LESCHICHTE *der Entsehung end Entwickelung der hohen Schuler unsers Erdthels*, or a history of the foundation and gradual construction of

the Universities of Europe. This vol. is composed of two books, which include the history of the institution and of the privileges of universities. The fourth book is divided into the seven following sections. 1. The history of academical jurisdiction. 2. The history of the law, or rights of making statutes. 3. The history of the law of electing superiors, functionaries, subalterns and its professors. 4. The history of academical dignities. 5. The history of the dignity of a Count Palatine, *(comes Palatinus)* and of his privilege. 6. The history of the privilege of safe conducts, and of the taxation of dwellings, of the right of holding small and great messengers, or post-office, particularly of the immunity of imposts, and of public charges. 7. A history of the law and right that universities have to take a part in the deliberations on public affairs; of the right and of the freedom of censure; of the right of patronage and of *Rotuli Nominationum*; of the right of the chase or hunting, and of that of establishing apothecary departments, and of taverns or public houses. In a late sitting of the Society of Sciences, M. Meiners read a memoir, intituled, "Commentatio quæ Historiam maneris cancellariorum academicorum in Universitatibus Gallicis et Italicis pertractat." The researches which M. Meiners has been obliged to make, in order to write his history of Universities, have induced him to examine more attentively the history of the dignity of Chancellor in the Universities of France and Italy; and it is the result of his observations which he submits to the society, in a particular memoir, forming a kind of section of his great work on universities.

The hydraulic engine of M. Montgolfier has been recently executed at Schaffhousen, in Germany, by M. the counsellor Fischer, in a manner so ingenious, that it is already considered as having been brought to a state of perfection. This machine presents the form of an antique altar, of the beautiful style, very nearly in the taste of the altar of Æsculapius, retraced by different antiques, a bason of about six inches, and in diameter from eighteen to twenty. A man first collects the water; but, by means of an orifice that has been made in the bottom of the bason, it penetrates into pipes of three inches diameter, which descend spirally into the base of the altar. The water by its weight puts a sucker into motion; nearly one third part of it escapes, but the rest, by a pression of the sucker, is forced into a recipient or receiver, and from thence is pumped into straight pipes. As it only ascends slowly, the resistance of the air is but very little felt; so that by means of this machine acting continually by itself, the water may be carried from lakes or rivers into habitations situated upon the tops of mountains. Accordingly M. the counsellor Fischer has, in this manner, procured water to a chateau elevated many hundreds of feet above the level of the river Rhine.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

EUROPE is said to be in a state of civilization. If we look around for the proofs of it, what a strange sight has, since the last month, been presented to us! Murder, clad in imperial robes, is stalking upon the stage, ready at the first signal to let loose the dogs of war, and havock and desolation join in the mad career. What a horrible reflection for men pretending either to reason or to christianity, that the countries which lay the strongest claim to both, are employing their chief thought and attention on the modes of destroying their fellow creatures: that at this moment, upwards of two millions of men are in arms, and that the world has not yet got beyond the mere school-boy contest, and cannot settle a trifling dispute, without an appeal to the sword. But it is in vain to spend one's time in lamenting this foolish prejudice. Such is the irresistible force of events, that the nation which is not prepared to defend itself, can have but little reason to expect that its liberty and independence will be preserved.

Russia, Austria, and France, have nearly exhausted their paper arms. Manifestos have been circulated in great abundance: their contents are maintained by many hundred thousand men in arms, the greater part of whom do not read, and of the remainder, the greater part are little solicitous about the truth or falsehood of their arguments. In this country, the majority seem most inclined to favour the pretensions of the

combined powers: the humiliation of what is wickedly called a natural enemy, is the uppermost oftentimes in our thoughts; and forgetting the well-known fable of the horse and the stag, we seem to apprehend no future mischief from the introduction of the barbarous hordes of Russia into our contests. But the powers of the continent have other concerns besides the rivalry between France and England; and however they may abhor some traits of jacobinism, as they call it, on land by one power, and on sea by the other, they cannot see the interference of other states in the quarrel, without a considerable degree of attention to their own interests.

It is natural, therefore, for them to consider what will be their fate, if France should lie prostrate before the eagles of Austria and Russia. What security would the small states of Germany then have for their future existence? What new partitions must be made to satisfy two courts, which have shewn such a disposition to make, and such skill in planning them? A crusade against France may be a good watch-word; but bad as their emperor either is, or is represented to be, policy may dictate, that without a strong power in France, greater evils are likely to arise from the union and confederacy of such empires as Austria and Russia. As to Great Britain, though the French seem willing to throw as much blame as possible upon the politics of this country, it has a very little share, and plays a very subordinate part in the great game, now at stake for empires. It can send too few troops to be of any material consequence on the continent, and its naval war will not either hasten or retard any operations on the plains of Germany. On Prussia the eyes of the continent are chiefly fixed: as long as that state preserves its neutrality, its importance will be acknowledged; and if its mediation should not be accepted, its interference may decide the contest.

Austria has poured its troops into the electorate of Bavaria, has driven its elector from the capital, of which it has taken possession, and the troops of Bavaria have, in consequence, joined with the French. This is rather a strange beginning of a war, to keep France within due bounds, and to prevent its domineering over inferior states. The Emperor of Austria is also Emperor of Germany, and he attacks an inferior power, a power which he is bound to protect, and compels it to throw itself into the arms of France. He may probably vindicate himself by the precedent shewn by this country, when, in our ardour for delivering Europe, we made war upon Spain. But this is little consolation for Bavaria: and in the conflict between the empires, the elector seems to have chosen the side most adapted to his political interests. The desire which Austria has manifested more than once for part of his territories, must have convinced him, that its success would be equally fatal to him, in whatever character he acted, whether as a friend or a foe. In either case he must lie at its mercy. From France he might expect support, because it is to the interest of that country, that none of his dominions should be annexed to Austria.

The French emperor was not content also with his manifestos. He marched with the utmost dispatch, his troops from Boulogne to the banks of the Rhine. He addressed his Senate with all the confidence of long established power, and placed himself at the head of his soldiers on the other side of the Rhine, receiving the congratulations of electors on his arrival among them, and forming his plans in the midst of festivities, given to him by princes and nobles, priding themselves on birth more than any others in Europe, and who, a few years ago, would not have admitted him into their mansions or palaces. The Emperor of Germany also headed his army, but it was only for a short time; and after a conference with his generals, he returned in haste to Vienna. Thus the prospect of a speedy meeting of the two sovereigns was clouded over, and it seemed to be delayed till a third should be of the party.

The Emperor of Russia enters with ardour into the contest. His soldiers are making rapid advances towards the fields of action. No less than a hundred and fifty thousand men are said to be in motion, and the emperor himself is to take the field. In his way he is to have a conference with the King of Prussia; but it is scarcely to be expected, that this conference can very materially affect the politics of either. Should the French press on, and compel the Austrians to retreat, they will fall back on so strong a body of Russians, that they apprehend it impossible

for the French emperor to venture upon following them: and on the junction of the two armies, they must compel him in their turn to retreat. The fortune of Bonaparte has done such things for him already, that no one can venture to prognosticate what will be the issue of these great designs. Should the three emperors appear upon one plain, the battle will be such as Europe has never witnessed, and the result of it will materially change the relative situation of the contending powers. In this awful moment, the hopes of negotiation are not entirely lost, but they are of a slight texture; and as neither party can safely recede, we may expect to hear soon that a vigorous campaign has commenced.

We had just finished the last sentence, when news arrived that Bonaparte had seized the officers of legation, of the Elector of Wirtemberg, and of both Austria and Russia. This was done at a court, where this emperor was received with the utmost attention; and so strange are the events of this life, he had honoured the electoral family by supping in public, and the electress, the princess royal of England, united in the usual testimonies of respect to this new sovereign. The territory of Russia has also been violated by the march of some French and Bavarian troops through the district of Anspach, and this march has occasioned a violent sensation at Berlin. In a country like Germany, it is difficult to move without these violations: but Prussia has sufficient cause, according to the received notions of politics, to commence hostilities. At any rate, this power will be more active in preparing his troops for every event; though we can scarcely believe, that he will be induced on this ground to permit the Russian troops to pass through his territory. The measure of the French was necessary to out-flank, if possible, the Austrians; and every thing portends that the Emperor of France means, by some plan concerted with his generals in Italy, to make a grand and vigorous attack on all parts, so that his troops may, after a defeat of the Austrians, be united on the same spot, where he once before gave law to Austria, and proceed to Vienna, before the Russian troops can assist their allies. If this plan of his should prove abortive, we shall see with what address he is able to support a reverse of fortune.

Hanover is relieved from the burden of French troops; but by whom that ill-fated country will be possessed, time must discover. The Russians are sending troops by sea towards those parts, and the Swedes are also in motion; but whether the North of Germany or Holland is their destination, a short time will discover. The French seem to have some apprehensions of the latter, by marching troops into Holland; and as troops have been embarked for a foreign expedition on our coasts, Holland seems likely to be exposed to an attack. Denmark, in the mean time, is determined to preserve its neutrality; yet it is arming and taking those precautions, which becomes a wise state, in times of such difficulty. Thus there is nothing but agitation in every part of Europe. The Northern part of Italy will be one scene of bloodshed: the French are marching their troops from the Southern extremity to that quarter, and the King of Naples is reduced to the necessity of admitting a garrison of Russians and English in his capital, and in Messina. The fate of his territories depends upon the arrangements that may follow the movements of the higher powers.

Spain has enough to do with its war with England, but may be called in by its ally, to support him in his new conflict. The Prince of Peace is scarcely better seated in his post, than the premier in England; and the riots at Madrid, on the subject of the paper money, shew, that there still remains some degree of spirit in his country, of which he has reason to be apprehensive. The paper money there is not, however, so bad as that which the Austrians compel the Bavarians to take. Yet the discontents in Spain are not unlikely to burst out in an explosion, which may make a material change in that country. Portugal all this time seems to enjoy tranquillity, for which, however, it will pay a considerable price; and Switzerland has proclaimed its neutrality, which will not prevent either Austrians or French from violating their territory, if the events of war should lead them to that quarter.

In this agitation of Europe, we must look abroad for something like tranquillity. This is enjoyed by America; yet in different parts, the evils of nature occasion that disquiet, which among us arises from the passions of men. The

yellow fever has made its ravages. The united states have cause to congratulate themselves on their energy in the Mediterranean, as they have compelled the states of Tripoli to make peace with them, and given a lesson to Europe, in what manner to conduct itself with a nation of pirates. The complaints against England are not stopped. They arise, chiefly, from a doubtful decision respecting prizes doubtful, we mean, respecting its justice. A vessel carrying a cargo from Europe to an American port, and re-shipping it for a Spanish port, has been deemed a lawful prize by the English, on the supposition that it is enemy's property. The Americans contend, that the cargo was *bona fide* theirs, and carried for sale to the enemy's country. In some instances this may not have been the case, and there will naturally arise many difficulties upon such a subject: but to make a general law, that all vessels should be seized under such circumstances, is scarcely justifiable. They complain, also, that men are pressed in their ships: it certainly is our interest, notwithstanding our great power, to give an ear to these complaints, and afford all the remedies which the occasion requires.

At home, two subjects have occupied the most attention. The question on a dissolution of parliament, and the enquiry into the nature of Lord Melville's crimes, very perversely forced upon the public by his injudicious friends and advocates. At one time it was currently reported, that Mr. Pitt would dissolve the parliament, with a view to displace the members in Lord Sidmouth's interest: but then the loss to be apprehended in other quarters, more than counterbalanced this petty gain. It cannot be, that the people of England should be so forgetful of themselves, when they have an opportunity, as to return all those members again to parliament, who have distinguished themselves by their desires and votes, to screen a man from justice, who has declared that he has used ten thousand pounds of the public money, in a manner of which he will give no account; and the consequence of course must be, that a new parliament would be still more unfavourable to Mr. Pitt's empire. However, it is a matter of trifling importance, whether a parliament is dissolved or not, as long as the present system continues, and members are elected for seven years: they cannot feel their interests so united with that of the public, as to place the receipt and expenditure of the finances on their proper foundation, and to prevent the recurrence of such crimes as those of Lord Melville. Long parliaments, with a very considerable number of men attached by places and pensions to a minister, must produce what we have seen, and increase rather than diminish the quantum of abuses. As to the injudicious conduct of Lord Melville's friends, we want words to express our reprobation of it. Not content with their endeavours, palpably absurd as they are, to whitewash him, they even call aloud for the necessity of corruption in a government like ours. A more flagrant and more unjust satire could not be made on our constitution. The fact is, that this corruption has grown upon us, ever since the bill for septennial parliaments: it was the natural consequence of that bill, and it will continue to increase till that bill is repealed, and the ancient constitution of this country is restored.

Our attacks upon the flotilla at Boulogne continue, but with little success. The French detail the accounts of our fire-ships, and infernal machines, with great parade, and endeavour to expose us to the same ridicule as the Spaniards brought upon themselves, in a former war, by their attack upon Gibraltar. But the infernal machine, as it is called, is likely to be productive of more mischief than they imagine; and when it is brought to the degree of perfection of which it is susceptible, we are likely to be the greatest sufferers by it. The reader may recollect a speech, made by Lord Stanhope in the House of Lords, in which he desired all strangers to be excluded, on account of something he had to communicate of the utmost consequence to the country. This was just after the time when these machines were invented. The inventor is, we believe, Mr. Fulton, an American, who went from this country to France, on not receiving encouragement, and this last winter was again in England. He is the inventor, also, of a method of moving, in a vessel under water, an account of which is detailed in Delalande's edition of Montucla's History of the Mathematics. John Bull would not believe that a vessel could move under water, as it could not be supplied with air, though this is just as easy as sup-

plying a vessel with water; and Lord Stanhope incurred a great degree of ridicule, for his good intentions and very proper conduct. However, time, the great author of revolutions in mens' sentiments, has proved to this country the feasibility of blowing a vessel up in the air: and what has in vain been tried at Boulogne, has been performed with great success, on a vessel upon our own coasts, within sight of Walmer Castle, the residence of the prime minister. One of these infernal machines attached itself under water to a brig three hundred tons burden; and at the time mentioned by a gentleman on shore, it was torn to pieces, and became a perfect wreck. The powers of this machine cannot be doubted: the difficulty will be to render it efficacious against bodies in motion; and if this could be done, the superiority of the British navy is gone. How far it is judicious in this country to encourage such experiments, may justly be questioned. The art of destruction will be considerably increased by them, and all harbours and fortifications are rendered by them far less secure than before. The same experiments that we are now making, may be made by the enemy at Gibraltar; but if the art of war is really improved by this new species of infernal destruction, the machine may hereafter be applied to useful purposes, in times of peace: and where a ship has sunk, and is likely to impede navigation, the application of this machine will remove the obstacle, and disperse it into a thousand pieces. Quidquid ædificant, arant, navigant homines, virtuti omnia parent.

The present system of affairs requires, we have observed, the utmost skill in the defence of our country: and not only the volunteer system is to be encouraged, but every step is to be taken to make all acquainted with the use of arms. We are happy to say, that since our last, the volunteers have been brigaded in some places with regulars. The practice, we hope, will continue; and that in every part of the country, the regulars and the volunteers, by frequently exercising with each other, will learn how to render each other the best services possible, should they ever be called out together to the same field of action.

A most extraordinary murder has excited a great deal of curiosity and horror. To comment upon it now would be improper. The unfortunate man, who is justly the object of suspicion, is confined for his trial; and on the day of trial, it is to be hoped, will clear himself from the charges laid against him: for if not, we shall have to deplore a very sad instance of human depravity.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER, 1805.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

ANTIQUITIES.

"THE ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN."—Part. II. which contains a History, with Plan, Elevation, and Views of King's College Chapel, Cambridge; by John Britton. Price, large 4to. 16s. and medium 4to. 10s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

An Account of the British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom, containing a Copy of the Bye Laws, a List of the Subscribers, together with Extracts from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committees and General Meetings, 8vo. 1s.

A New Edition of Ferguson's Lectures on Select Subjects, in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics, Geography, Astronomy, and Dialing, corrected and enlarged, with Notes and an Appendix, adapted to the present State of the Arts and Sciences; by D. Brewster, A. M. 2 Vols. 8vo. with a 4to. Vol. of Plates, 1l. 1s.

BOTANY.

The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales; by D. Turner, F. R. S. and L. S. and L. W. Dillwyn, F. R. S. and L. S. 2 Vol. cr. 8vo. 14s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Military Memoirs of Mr. George Thomas, who, by extraordinary talents and enterprize, rose from an obscure situation to the rank of a General in the Service of the Native Powers in the North West of India; by W. Franklin, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, containing Biographical, Historical, and Revolutionary Sketches, Characters, and Anecdotes, 3 Vol. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

CHEMISTRY.

Essays, chiefly on Chemical Subjects, by the late W. Irvine, M. D. F. R. S. and by his son, W. Irvine, M. D. 8vo. 9s. bds.

DRAMA.

An Answer to some Strictures on the Profession of an Actor, published in the Morning Post, August 19th; by Crito, 6d.

Youth, Love, and Folly, a Comic Opera, as performed at Drury Lane; by Mr. Dimond, jun. 1s. 6d.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The Laundress' Check Book; or Complete Family Washing Book, for keeping a regular Account of Linen, &c. given out to Wash, Iron, or Mangle, for the Year 1806; on a Method which, if attended to, will prevent the possibility of Disputes, and save considerable Time and Labour, and on so simple a Plan, that any Person capable of writing down Figures alone, will be enabled to keep a clear Account; Price 1s. 3d. sewed in coloured Paper, containing Fifty-two blank Week Bills, and corresponding Checks: to be continued Annually.

EDUCATION.

A List of the Irregular Præterites or Præterperfects of the Supines, and also of the Past Participles of Deponent Verbs, shewing from what Verbs they are derived; by E. P. Bridell, L L. D. 1s.

Fables, Ancient and Modern, adapted for the use of Children from three to eight years of age; by E. Baldwin, 2 Vols. 8s.

GARDENING.

The Practical Gardener, containing plain and familiar Instructions for Propagating and Improving the different kinds of Fruit Trees, Plants, and Flowers, with a New Gardener's Calender, or complete Directory, illustrated with Engravings; by Phillip Millar, Esq; F. R. S. and W. Shaw, M. D. No 1. 1s. to be completed in 10 Numbers.

LAW.

Trial of Chuter against Burn, in an Action of Indemnity taken in Short Hand by Gurney.

The Housekeeper's Guide and Lodger's Adviser; being a Selection of such important Branches of the Law, of Landlord, and Tenants, as are more immediately interesting to Housekeepers and Lodgers; by J. J. Maxwell, 18mo. 1s.

Reflections on the Causes of Unhappy Marriages, and on various Subjects therewith connected; an Epitome of the Law of Marriage and Divorce, with judical Decisions touching Separation, Alimony, the Debts and separate Property of the Wife; to which is added, a brief Account of the Civil Law and Spiritual Courts, with a New Plan for settling Separate Maintenance without Ecclesiastical Process; by R. Lewis, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

MEDICAL.

Modern Practice of Physic; by A. G. Clark, M. D. 8vo. 9s.

An Answer to Dr. Moseley, containing a Defence of Vaccination; by J. Ring, 8vo. 6s.

Practical Points relative to the Cataract, comprehending an Account of a new and successful method of couching particular Species of that Disease; by S. Cooper, 8vo. 5s. bds.

A Manual of Anatomy and Physiology, reduced as much as possible to a Fabular Form, for the purpose of facilitating to Students the acquisition of these Sciences; by T. Luxmore, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The Medical Works of the late W. Turnbull, A. M. Vol. I. 5s. 6d.

A System of Arrangement and Discipline for the Medical Department of Armies; by R. Jackson, M. D. 8vo. 12s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters between the Rev. J. Granger, M. A. and many of the most eminent literary men of his time, comprising a copious History and Illustration of his Biographical History of England, with Miscellanies and Notes of Tours in France, Holland and Spain; edited by J. P. Malcolm, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Small Literary Patchwork, or a Collection of Miscellaneous Pieces, in Prose and Verse; by a Countrywoman, 8vo. 2s.

Observations on Indecent Sea Bathing, as practised at different Watering Places on the Coasts of this Kingdom, 12mo. 3d.

The Gold and Silversmith's Calculator, containing 25,000 Calculations of Gold and Silver, from all the various prices to which each can possibly rise or fall, from one Grain up to any number of Ounces; also correct Tables of the Duties thereon, List of Commercial Stamps, &c. by J. Ede, Goldsmith, 5s.

"The Way to Wealth," or, "Poor Richard improved;" by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, a new Edition improved by Copper Plate Cuts, price 1s.

A Practical Treatise on Brewing, Distilling, and Rectification, with the Doctrine of Fermentation; by R. Shannon, M. D. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Galero and Nerissa, including Original Correspondence, 4s. bds.

NOVELS.

Rashleigh Abbey, or the Ruin on the Rock; by R. Sicklemore, 3 vols. 12s.

The Count de Valmont, or the Errors of Reason; from the French, 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

Ferdinand Fitzormond, or the Fool of Nature; by Mrs. Temple, 3 vols. 11. 1s.

A Sailor's Friendship, and Soldier's Love, 2 vols. 8s.

Tales by Madame de Montolieu, 3 vols. 12s.

The Impenetrable Secret—find it out! by T. Lathom, 2 vols. 9s.

The Young Husband; by W. F. Williams, 3 vols. 12s.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Prospectus of a Work, entitled a Philosophical and Experimental Enquiry into the Laws of Resistance of Non-Elastic Fluids, and Cohesion of Fibrous Solids, as far as either is connected with the Theory or Practice of Naval Architecture; by Alexander Mackonochie, esq. 4to. 1s. 6d.

POETRY.

Half an Hour's Lounge, or Poems; by R. Mangnall, 3s.

Collegium Bengatense; Carmen, cui Præmium Buchananæum, a Senatu Academiæ Glasguensis, adjudicatum est. Alexandro Mac Arthur auctore, 4to. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Inquiry into the Permanent Causes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and Wealthy Nations; by W. Playfair, 4to. 11. 11s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Coalition against France, the important Declarations of Austria and Russia, accompanied with the various Papers which have passed between those Powers and France, with a Preliminary Discussion of the conduct of the respective parties, and the probable consequences of the present contest, 8vo. 1s.

RELIGION.

Sermons on the Existence of the Deity, the Immortality of the Soul, the Authenticity of the Bible, and other Important Subjects; by the Rev. J. Adams, A. M. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, at the Primary Visitation of John, Lord Bishop of Exeter, 1804 and 1805, 1s. 6d.

A brief Treatise on Death, Philosophically, Morally, and Practically considered; by R. Fellows, A. M. 8vo. 3s.

A Sermon on the Promises of God, preached May 7, 1710, never before published; by the Rev. Matthew Henry, 1s.

The Order for the Visitation of the Sick, from the Book of Common Prayer, interspersed with Prayers, Exhortations, and Interrogatories, taken from different Authors, together with some Observations and Directions which may be useful towards a due performance of that important duty, designed for the four first visits; with an Appendix, containing a few Prayers which may, according to different circumstances, be profitably used by the sick themselves; by R. Mant, D. D. 12mo. price 2s.

A Letter to a country Gentleman, on the subject of Methodism, confined chiefly to its causes, progress, and consequences, in his own neighbourhood, from the Clergy of his parish, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Twin Sisters; or the Advantages of Religion, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Funeral Oration to the memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, delivered at Grosvenor Chapel, on the 8th of Sept. 1805; by the Rev. T. Baseley, A. M. 2s.

Sermons for the use of Colleges, Schools and Families; by John Napleton, D. D. Vol. II. 7s. 6d.

TRADE AND MANUFACTORIES.

The Nature and Properties of Wool illustrated, with a Description of the English Fleece; by J. Luccock, 12mo. 5s. 6d.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From September* 21 *to October* 21, 1805.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Synochus	7
Milk Fever	1
Inflammation of the Lungs	5
——— of the Bowels	1
Small Pox	2
Measles	2
Hooping Cough	1
Catarrh	17
Acute Rheumatism	2
Acute diseases of Infants	3

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dyspepsia	10
Water-brash	2
Bilious vomiting	3
Jaundice	2
Enterodynia	3
Chronic Hepatitis	2
Diarrhœa	2
Dysentery	3

Piles	2
Painter's Colic	2
Worms	1
Hæmatemesis	1
Asthenia	8
Melancholy	1
Hysteria	1
Amenorrhæa	3
Leucorrhæa	2
Dysuria	2
Catarrhus Vesicæ	1
Palsy	2
Chronic Rheumatism	12
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	13
Consumption	1
Dropsy	4
Head-ach	2
Dysphagia	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	4
Number of Cases	132

The coldness of the weather, during the last fortnight, has not as yet produced any very obvious change on the state of diseases. The rheumatic and catarrhal complaints, have shewn themselves in an almost equal proportion during the Summer, as at present; and the few disorders, occasioned by excess of bilious secretion, which are peculiar to the warm season, have not altogether disappeared. On the whole, the present season, like the preceding portion of the year, must be considered as generally healthy. The small pox still prevails to a considerable extent; but, we believe, not so fatally as in the early part of the Summer: few, however, apply to public charities, except to those particularly conversant with this, or the vaccine disease.

The list of complaints is such as the common prevalent circumstances among the lower classes of the people sufficiently account for; and there appears to be no disposition to any particular class of diseases.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

IN a recent Gazette, notice is given that an application is shortly to be made to parliament, for the enlargement and better regulation of the ancient public market, called Smithfield market, in the city of London; as likewise for powers to open and make a new street, or road, to commence from the north end of the market, called Fleet market, in the said city, to Clerkenwell Green, and from thence to proceed to the road called the Great North Road, at or near the south end of Islington, county of Middlesex.

It is intended to bring a bill into parliament, in the next session, for powers to plant, ornament, and embellish, the centre or area of Bloomsbury-square, in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, county of Middlesex, and for forming the same into a pleasure ground; and also for removing the present hackney coach stand from the said square.

It is intended that the docks newly made at Wapping, in this metropolis, called the London Docks, shall be enlarged; and for that purpose, to purchase a plot of ground lying on the west side of Griffin-street; and also a plot of ground on the south side of Wapping-wall; and also a plot of ground on the north side of Wapping-wall; and also two plots of ground on the west side of Old Gravel-lane; and also a plot of ground on the south side of Wapping-street; and likewise a plot of ground situated on the east side of Nightingale-lane; — all which said plots of ground, respectively, lie and are situated in the several parishes, hamlets, liberties, &c. following, viz. St. Paul's, Shadwell, alias Chadswell; St. George, Middlesex, commonly called St. George in the East; and St. John of Wapping;—all lying within the district or division of the Tower Hamlets, in the county of Middlesex.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to make and maintain a bridge across the river Thames, from or near Vauxhall turnpike, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, county of Surry, to the opposite river bank, in the parish of St. John's, Westminster: Also for powers to make and maintain a new intended road, to proceed in a line passing across the west of Tothill-fields, and on certain other vacant grounds to be hereafter specified, and opening a communication with the district of Pimlico, with Eaton-street, and with Grosvenor-place, with certain other collateral branch roads adjoining, or intended to adjoin the same: Also for powers to open a new

road from the said Vauxhall turnpike, to proceed in a line crossing the Clapham and Streatham roads, on the west of Kennington Common, then extending to the Camberwell road; then to pass Walworth Common on the east of Surry-square, and lead into the Kent road; with another intended collateral adjoining road, &c. &c.

In an intended application to parliament, for powers to improve the navigation of the river Thames, it is further intended to provide for the making of divers cuts, from certain parts of the river Thames to certain other parts thereof, for the purpose of avoiding the places where the navigation is most obstructed, and least capable of being otherwise improved; which said cuts are proposed to be made in the several parishes of Latcham, Littleton, Shepperton, and Sunbury, all in the county of Middlesex; and also in the parishes of Chertsey and Thorpe, both in the county of Surry.

Intended Inclosures.—In the county of Middlesex, the parishes of Ruislip, of Hillingdon, and of Harmondsworth; and also the parish of Pyrford, in the county of Surry.

His Lordship, the bishop of London, has lately vested in the hands of his five archdeacons, as trustees, the sum of 6,700l. in the three per cents fund, or national stock, and yielding an annual income of 200l. towards establishing a separate charity, for the relief of poor clergymen, for ever, in the London diocese.

A plan is in agitation, and, according to some of our journals, is already concluded upon, the chief object of which is to erect a new naval arsenal, depot, and dock-yard, at the village of Northfleet, or at or near a place called the Creek, a little above Northfleet, which has a chalky bottom, and is in other respects well adapted to such a purpose. This is with a view to promote facility and expedition, in such ships of war as have been previously refitted at Woolwich and Deptford, and where they are often detained, for several weeks, after the repairs have been completed, by contrary winds. By the present plan, it is intended that, after coming out of dock, they shall avail themselves of the first fair wind, and drop down to or near Gravesend, where every thing unfinished may be completed, and from which ships of the largest size can put to sea, with any wind.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir J. Buchanan Riddels, bart. to the Rt. Hon. Lady Frances Markham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Romney.—Mr. Summers, jun. of New Bond-street, to Miss Maltravers, eldest daughter of the late J. M. esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square.—Mr. Ginger, bookseller, of College-street, to Miss Godfrey, of Milbank-steet, Westminster.—At Hampstead, Col Douglas, esq. to Miss Boydell, eldest daughter of Alderman B.—At Marybonne church, G. Evans, esq. of Portrane, in the county of Dublin, Ireland, to Miss Parnell, only daughter of the late Sir John P.—John Danford, esq. of Aldgate, to Miss Warren, of Newport-street.—At Hackney, J. Nicklin, esq. to Miss Willington, late of Tamworth.—At Farnham, in Surry, J. Lovers Couchet, esq. to Lady Fleming, widow of the late Rt. Hon. Sir R. Worsley, bart. Lady Fleming had re-assumed her father's name.—R. James, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, to Miss Spence of Hanover-square.—J. Byerley, esq. of Albion Place, Hammersmith, to Miss H. Cooksey, late of Braces Leigh, Worcestershire.—H. Boyd, esq. of Ballycastle, Ireland, to Miss Lowrie, of Titchfield-street.—G. Roots, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss S. Price, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. P. of the Hon. East India Company's service.—C. Arnott, esq. of Rushington, Hants, to Miss Bayard, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.—Mr. Lay, of Hackney, late commander of the Admiral Rainier East Indiaman, to Miss Pitt, of Chelmsford.—At Croydon, A. Markett, esq. lieut. of the R. N. to Miss Manley.—R. Van Heythuson, esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss Price, of St. James's-street.—Mr. W. Williams, master of the Swan with Two Necks Inn, Lad-lane, to Miss A. Heather, second daughter of J. H. esq. of Islington.—T. Bush, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss H. Brown, of Peckham Lodge.—At Hendon, Lieut.-Col. Nicholl, to Miss S. Geeves, late of Page-street.—At Tottenham, Mr. G. E. Shuttleworth, of Austin Friars, to Miss A. M. Thompson.—J. Agar, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. Fletcher, of Welbeck-street.—S. C. Brandram, esq. of

Size-lane, to Miss Styan, of Clapham. —At Curzon-street chapel, Col. Jones, son of T. J. esq. of Conduit-street, to Miss Iremonger.—Mr. Clarke, senior, hosier, in Barbican, to Mrs. M. Harvis, late of Chelmsford.—At All-hallows the Great, E. R. Comyn, esq. of Bush-lane, to Miss Vandercom.—B. Wood, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Wood, of Layton.

Died.] Mr. R. Arbuthnot, late secretary to the Hon. F. North, governor of Ceylon. He returned to Britain in the lately arrived East India fleet, and died in the Downs two or three weeks ago.—Aged 75, W. Styles, esq. a commissioner of the customs.—In Gough-square, at an advanced age, Mrs. Chamberlayne, sister of the late W. C. esq. one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts. — At Southgate, aged 18, Miss M. H. Smith, of Finsbury-terrace. — Miss Miller, late of Drury-lane Theatre.—At his house at Blackheath, of an apoplectic fit, G. Arnold, esq.—At Twickenham, in the 43d year of his age, Thomas Arnyard, esq. one of the directors of the Bank.—At Kentish Town, T. Bray, esq. late of Percy-street.—At his lodgings, in Great Portland-street, E. Fitzgerald, esq. of New Park, in the county of Wexford.— At Finchley, R. Jennings, esq. chief clerk to Lord Grenville, auditor of the exchequer. — In South-street, South Audley-street, H. Frazer, esq.—H. T. Jones, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.—Mrs. Farmer, wife of S. F. esq. of Nonsuch Park, Surry.—At Burford-bridge, Surry, aged 18, Miss Margaret Fairfax, daughter of Rear-admiral F.— Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. F. M. of apothecaries' hall.—At Richmond, aged 43, J. Thornton, esq. formerly of the navy. At the time of his death, he is represented as labouring under the pining grief of a broken heart, from the cruel, pie-crust promises of a pretended friend. —At Fladong's hotel, in Oxford-street, the Hon. Col. Eardley, second son of Lord Eardley.—At his house in Gloucester-place, New Road, P. R. Bearcroft, esq. late commissary-general of accounts to the Leeward Islands, and one of the commissioners for investigating the accounts of the army expenditure in the West Indies.—At Streatham, H. Cole, esq. of Beswell-hall, Dulwich.—At Woolwich, Mrs. Phipps, relict of the late Major-general P.—In Tylney-street, May Fair, aged 90, Mrs. Munster, relict of the late Colonel Herbert Munster.—At Twickenham, Mrs. A. Doig, of Lower Berkeley-street, Manchester-square.—At Edmonton, in his 84th year, W. Knowlys, Esq.—At Tunbridge-wells, the Lady of Sir Geo. Buggen, of Great Cumberland-place.— In Fitzroy-square, the Hon. Smith Barry, uncle to the present Earl of Barrymore—At Ilford, in Essex, Mrs. Winter, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Miller, of the same place.—At Brompton, in her 72d year, Lady Temple, relict of the late Sir R. Temple, bart. of Kempsey, in Worcestershire.—At his apartments, Kensington palace, in his 72d year, the Rev. S. Thompson.—At Anstye, Herts, the Rev. E. Mapletoft, rector.—At Ryegate, in Surry, in her 26th year, Mrs. Paul Tatlock.—At Pimlico, Mr. Mason, king's messenger.—In Clifford's Inn, aged 59, T. Dogberty, esq. special pleader.—At South Lambeth, Mrs. Hook, wife of Mr. H. the celebrated musical composer.—Mrs. Second, a singer of scientific and professional eminence.—Aged 90, Captain W. Ferguson, of Gray-street, Blackfriars-road, many years an elder brother of the Trinity-house.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, J. P. Reeve, esq. to Miss Vaughan of Farnboro'.

Died.] At Reading, suddenly, Mr. Knight, during twenty years keeper of the county jail.—J. Lovegrove, Esq.— At Newbury, Mr. Horner, wife of R. H. esq. adjutant of the Newbury, Shaw, and Speen Volunteers.—At Sopling, after a lingering illness of 18 months, Mrs. Bellasis, wife of J. Brydges, B. esq.—At Speenhill, near Newbury, Mr. Mason, formerly a clothier, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. R. Keep, of Ferres Farm, Aldermaston. In respect to his memory, there was a numerous attendance of the Aldermaston Cavalry, of which Mr. K. was a member, at his funeral.—R. Allen, esq. of Farnham, in Surry.—In his 21st year, Mr. S. Sewell, surgeon, youngest son of Mr. S. of Wargrave; a young man not a little respected, from

his strong natural abilities, and diligent application to the study of polite literature, in the steady prosecution of which he had resided some time in London, where he was attacked with a pulmonary complaint, which soon baffled all the skill and powers of medicine and physicians, and unfortunately put a period to a valuable life.

ERRATUM.—In Berkshire news for last month, instead of—"operation of *bronchotony*," read "operation of *bronchotomy*."

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

We learn that the Lord Chancellor has lately made an order in the Downing College cause, purporting to the following effect, viz. that certain buildings should be forthwith erected, for the accommodation of twenty independent members, in addition to the members already specified in the Downing College charter and statutes; that the sum of 2800l. should be set apart annually as a fund to defray the charges of the said buildings, out of the rents and profits of the Downing estates; that the salaries of the present members should be paid out of the income arising from the surplus revenue, and that the collegiate body should be empowered to borrow the sum of 12,000l. for the acceleration of the different proposed buildings, &c.

Intended inclosures in this county. The fens and commons known by the names of Sedge Fen, Sedge Fen Plains, Sedge Fen Pools, the Middle Fen Parts, and the Washes.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Newcombe, organist, of Ruabon, to Miss Spence, daughter of Mr. Spence, one of the choristers of the cathedral.—At Congleton, Dr. Steine, to Mrs. Clubbe, relict of the late Dr. Clubbe.—At Great Budworth, T. Widders, esq. of Browne's lane, to Miss M. Peacock, late of Seven Oaks.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Adams, late landlord of the Canal Boat-house, at Ellesmere Port.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At East Stonehouse, Capt. Hairland, to Miss Allport.—At Honiton, Mr. Gould, attorney, to Miss Dornett, niece of Admiral Dornet.—At Thorncombe, Mr. W. Hawkins, clerk of the parish, aged 78, to Miss F. Baker, aged 34.—Mr. J. Wills, druggist, of Plymouth, to Miss E. Norrington, eldest daughter of M. Norrington, draper, of Exeter.—Jos. Pike, esq. of Bridport, aged 72, to Miss M. Manning, late of Exeter, aged 42.—Mr. J. Risdon, bookseller, to Miss M. Morton, both of Exeter.—At Maker, near Plymouth, Mr. H. Williams, mathematical instrument-maker, to Miss E. Ford.—At Topsham, Mr. W. Thomas, of Exeter, to Miss E. Carter, grand-daughter, of the late Richard Copplestone, esq.—At Exeter, Mr. J. Boucher, spirit-merchant, to Miss E. Townshend, of Stenton Barton, Upton Pyne.—R. Bromley, esq. of the royal navy to Miss Sheppard, daughter of Dr. Sheppard, of the Dock Yard, Plymouth.—S. H. Hayne, esq. of Slade, to Miss M. Manning, second daughter of the late Mr. Manning, surgeon, of Kingsbridge.

Died.] At Exeter, in the Friery, aged 63, the Rev. Mr. Hatch, dissenting minister.—Mr. Bisgood, one of the proprietors of the Clarence coach. Miss A. Ware, sister of Mr. Gid Ware, architect.—At Topsham, aged 70, Mr. Mason, chemist.—At Plymouth, Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. Hubbard, mercier and draper.—At Barnstaple, the Hon. Henry Tumour, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and fifth son of the late earl of Winterton.—At Teignmouth, Major Gomonde, of Bath.—At Upton Hellyons, J. Parnell, esq. of Crediton.—The Viscountess of Lisburne, relict of the late Lord Viscount Lisburne, of Mamhead, in this county.—At Moor Town, near Tavistock, Mrs. Ridout, wife of J. Ridout, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, lieutenant George Falconer, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Jones, rector of Latchington, in Essex.—At Dorchester, J. Macmahon, esq. of Thornhill House, to Miss A. Strickland.—At Yeovil, Mr. Hilbourne, of Sydling, in this county, to Miss E. Watts, daughter of Mr. Watts, attorney.—At Alton, R. A. Cox, esq. of Piddle Trenthide, to Miss Newman.—At Sherborne, Mr. T. Coster of Woodstreet, London, to Miss M. Watts, second daughter of Mr. R. W.

Died.] At Dorchester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Phelps—Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, auctioneer.—At Dorchester, Mrs. Carter, of the Antelope Inn.—At Poole, at an advanced age, T. Street, esq. merchant. He was suddenly seized with a very violent fit of coughing, and expired almost immediately.—At Lyme

Regis, Mrs. Ann Stewart, a native of North America, and wife of the Rev. J. Stewart, formerly rector of George Town and All Saints parishes, in South Carolina.—At Eastbury, T. Wedgwood, esq. third son of the late Josiah Wedgwood, esq. of Etruria, in Staffordshire.—At Winterton, Whitchurch, in his 18th year, Mr. J. W. Clancott.

DURHAM.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament, in the course of the ensuing session, for powers to improve the navigation of such part of the river Tees as proceeds from the town of Stockton upon Tees to the German Ocean, by making a navigable cut or canal to pass through the neck of land lying on the south side of Holme House, in the said parish of Stockton, which part of the said river passes through the several parishes and townships following, viz. Stockton, Billingham, Cowpon Bewley, Greatham, Seaton, Carew, and Siranton, all in this county; and likewise through the several parishes and townships of Thornaby, Stainsby, Stainton, Acklam, Linthorp, Middlesboro', Ormesby, Normanby, Eston, Witton, Lazenby, Lackenby, Kirkleatham, East Coatham, and West Coatham, all in the county of York.

Married.] Mr. T. Clarke, of Hylton, land-steward to S. Temple, esq. to Miss D. Stoddart, of Jarrow Redhouse.—R. Dixon, esq. son of Captain D. of Ingoe Hall, to Miss Dixon, of Glenwhelt.—At Chesten Le Street, Mr. Jackson, surgeon, to Miss Watson, niece of J. Bird, esq.

Died.] At Durham, aged 75, Mrs M. Bees, relict of the late Mr. M. B. innkeeper.—At South Shields, aged 62, Miss Thomson, daughter of the late J. T. esq.—At Sunderland, aged 81. Mr. J. Wood, ship-owner.—At Monkwearmouth, Miss Lowes, daughter of Mr. T. L. Coalfitter.—At Hexham, aged 90, John Heron, esq.—At Billingham, the Rev. Mr. Aspenwall, curate of Woolviston—At Harton House, near South Shields, Richard Scott, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Rochford, Mr. H. Mattocks, coach-master, to Mrs. Warner.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Philips, wife of W. Philips, esq. justice of peace for the borough.—At Harwich, aged 43, Mr. Bacon, landlord of the Queen's Head Inn. Although he had been ill for twenty-three years, yet his death was unexpected: for while in the act of dressing himself, he dropped down on the bed, and expired almost in an instant.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Lidney, the Rev. Fr. Homfray, of Avington, to Miss H. Homfrey, eldest daughter of J. H. esq. of Broad Waters, in Worcestershire.—At Stroad, Mr. Sugars, supervisor of excise, to Miss Jones.—At Cam, near Dursley, Mr. T. Lewton, of Dursley, to Miss Lucy Whittard, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. W.—Also at Cam, J. Vizard, esq. commander of the Dursley Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Weight, daughter of the late D. W. esq. of Clinger, near Dursley.—Mr. Whitewood, of Portsea, Hants, to Miss Burchell, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. of Tetbury, in this county.

Died.] Suddenly, James Rooke, esq. of Brysweared House, in this county, a general in the army, colonel of the 38th regiment of foot, and M. P. for the county of Monmouth. This venerable gentleman was sporting on the Treilick Hills, on Friday, Oct. 4, and had just fired at a bird, when he suddenly fell from his horse, and dropped down dead in an apoplectic fit! General R. had represented the county of Monmouth in several successive parliaments; and though advanced in years, possessed a very considerable portion of activity.

HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. Harrison, of Silchester, in this county, has had, out of one stock of bees, this year, nine swarms; the produce of the first swarm alone, weighs not less than *sixty pounds of honey!*

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. Webbe, late master of the Blanche, ship of war, to Miss Ranwell, of Portsea.—Mr. Wood, to Miss S. Mathews, daughter of the late Mr. M. clerk to the surveyor of the ordnance. At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. T. Perren, grocer, to Miss A. Amel. Adams.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Wallis, relict of the late capt. W. of the Rose revenue cutter.—At Portsmouth, aged 21, Miss Bailey, only daughter of Mr. B. of the Royal Academy in the dock-yard.—At Havant, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. F. tanner.—At Elson, near Gosport, Capt. Sir Frederick Thefiger, of the Royal Navy, and agent for prisoners of war at Portsmouth.—At Lumley cabin, Mrs. Darcy, wife of G. Darcy.—At Elmsworth, Mrs. Lotherington, wife of Capt. L. of the West India trade.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

It is intended to establish a charity school in the parish of St. Margaret's, in the town and borough of Leicester. The sum of 200l. has been already subscribed for, to effect this very benevolent purpose.

Married.] At Northampton upon Soar, near Loughboro', Mr. J. Barrowcliffe, farmer and grazier, to Mrs. Tacey, widow of the late J. T. gent.—At Derby, Mr. W. Salisbury, of Ashby de la Zouch, in this county, to Miss Bryan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. B. of Pistern Hill, in the county of Derby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Alderman P.—At Loughboro' in his 55th year, Mr. R. Shuttlewood.—Mrs. Barry.—Mrs. King, wife of Mr. J. K. of Beeby.—At Burton Overy, in his 46th year, Mr. Ashby.—At Barrow upon Soar, Mrs. Beaumont, widow.

NORFOLK.

Married.] T. J. Gay, esq. of Saxthorpe Hall, in this county, to Miss Covert, of Chichester, county of Sussex.—At Ormesby, C. Symonds, esq. son of J. S. esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss Price, daughter of the Rev. Dr. P. vicar of Runham.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Dearsley, widow of the late Mr. D. surgeon, formerly of Thetford.—At South Lynn, suddenly, Mrs. Dixon, widow of the late Mr. R. D. grazier.—At North Kepps, in his 27th year, R. Plumley, gent.—In his 26th year, the Rev. T. H. D. Hoste, eldest son of the Rev. D. H. of Goodwyke Hall.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to enable the bailiff and free burgesses of the town and corporation of Daventry, to purchase, take down and re-build the present Moot Hall, in the town, and for powers to improve the present market place, and also for powers to pave, repair, cleanse, light, and otherwise improve the streets, &c. all within the said town.

Intended inclosures in the county of Buckingham, the parishes and hamlet of Ivinghoe and Pightlesthorne.

Married.] At Oundel, Mr. Oliver Cox, of Ringstead, to Miss Cath. Webster. At Wellingborough, Mr. James Sergeant, to Miss M. Sutton. R. F. Stanton, M. D. to Miss Wilson, daughter of the late Andrew W. esq.—The Rev. T. H. H. Needham, of Hurpole, to Miss Jephcott, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. J. late rector of Kislinbury.—At Ecton, H. Brett, esq. of Wimpole-street, London, to Miss Whalley, only daughter of the late Rev. P. W. rector of that parish.—At Buckingham, Mr. T. J. Stockdale, son of Mr. J. S. bookseller, of London, to Miss S. Millagan.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. J. Broad, 11 years matron to the general infirmary in that town.—Aged 56, the worshipful F. Hayes, esq. mayor of this borough. This gentleman, apparently in good health and high spirits, was going down a country dance at his own ball, when he suddenly dropped down and instantly expired, without moving a limb or uttering a groan.—Aged 75, Mr. J. Limming, shoemaker, of Wakerley.—At Castle Asoby, Miss A. Seagrave, fourth daughter of the Rev. E. S. rector.—Mr. Bryan Deane, of Burleg, in Rutland. As he was returning home from Oakham market, very much intoxicated, he lost his equilibrium, fell from his horse, and was found dead, with one of his feet hanging in the stirrups.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A new seam of coal, which proves to be of excellent quality, has been lately discovered, at the depth of about 130 fathoms below the surface of the earth, at a place, in this county, called Killingworth New Winning.

Married.] At Berwick, Mr. W. Logan, jun. to Miss Ford, sister of W. F. esq.—At Bishop Middleham, H. Fearon, esq. son of the late W. F. esq. of Newcastle, to Miss M. Taylor.—At Newcastle, Mr. H. Ranson, clerk in the banking house of Messrs. Lambton and Co. to Miss A. Ireland, daughter of the Rev. J. I.—Mr. Rees, of the theatre, to Miss A. Robson.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 83, Mrs. Reynoldson, wife of Mr. R. ship-builder.—J. Walker, clock and watch-maker. As a workman, his mechanical abilities were of a very superior cast; and the trade in general are not a little indebted to him for many new and useful inventions.—At North Shields, Mrs. Liddell, relict of the late J. L. esq.—Mrs. Th. Cooke, relict of the late Mr. J. C. ship-owner.—Aged 32, Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. T. F. ship-owner.—At Newton by the Sea, aged 86, Dr. Forster, many years an eminent physician at Alnwick.—At the Leazes, near Newcastle, aged 58, Mrs. Reid, wife of Mr. A. R. tobacco-manufacturer.—At Winlaton, Mr. G. Bourne, 45 years cashier to Messrs. Crowley, Millington, and Co.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] G. H. Barrow, esq. attorney, to Mrs. E. Lowe, both of Sough-

well.—At Colwick, J. Masters, jun. esq. to Miss M. A. Chaworth, of Annesley, in this county.—At Nottingham, Mr. R. Carter, grazier, of Walkingden, in Yorkshire, to Miss Shipstone, of Beverley, in the same county.—Mr. Wilson, of Nottingham, to Miss Chater, of London.—Mr. J. Fowkes, currier, to Miss Sarah Wesley.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Cheslyn, the last of six maiden ladies, sisters, and daughters of the late Robert C. esq. of Langley Hall, county of Leicester, on whose decease the above ladies all came to reside in this town.—At Newark, Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. J.O. master of the Coach and Horses public house.—At Carlton, aged 85, Mrs. Parr, a widow lady.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bloxham, T. Gabbitt, esq. to Miss Hyde.—At Oxford, Mr. R. Spiers, perfumer and hair-dresser, to Miss Sirman.—Mr. T. Golby, herald-painter, to Miss A. Goswell.—At Banbury, Mr M. Wheeler, coal-merchant, to Miss E. Roberts, sister of Mr. R. wine-merchant.—At Pennyworled, county of Brecknock, South Wales, the Rev. Mr. Grime, of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, to Miss Hall, eldest daughter of Mr. H. an eminent farmer, and late of Headington Wick, in this county.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 30, Mrs. S. A. Talmash, wife of Mr. C. T. woollen-draper.—At his house, in this city, W. Bricknell, esq. of Evenload, county of Worcester.—Aged 50, Mr. Rd. Budd, master of the Waggon and Horses public house.—Mr. W. Hancock, bookseller.—At Ambrosden, in his 75th year, J. King, gent.—Near Bruce Orton, Joseph Vines, esq. He unfortunately fell from his horse, and was killed on the spot.—On the 8th of May last, on his return from China, in his 30th year, Mr. George Ireland, purser of L'Anthenean, ship of war, and only son of Mr. I. of Oxford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 66, Mr. Fr. Hand, locksmith and bell-hanger.—At Ludlow, T. Cooke, esq.—Mr. Richards, brazier.—At Owestry, Miss Edwards, dress-maker.—At Marlow, aged 76, Rowland Littlehales, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury.—At Kingsland, Mrs. James, wife of J. J. esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It is intended to alter and improve the navigation of the river Avon, in that part of it which is commonly called the Bath river navigation, and which leads from the quay, at the city of Bath, to Hanham mills, in the county of Gloucester.

Married.] At Over Stowey, Mr. W. Horsey, of Staplegrove, near Taunton, to his third wife, Miss Hill, with a genteel fortune.—At Henbury, near Bristol, Mr. J. B. Cary, tanner, of Shepton Mallet, to Miss S. Atkins, youngest daughter of the late W. A. esq. of Passage, in the county of Cork.

Died.] At Bath, aged 93, Mrs. Merrick, a lady very nearly related to the learned and celebrated author of the Annotations on the Psalms.—Mrs. Marder, relict of the late J. M. esq. of marines.—At Minehead, Mr. Fr. Baston, sen. for many years an eminent practitioner of the law, and clerk and treasurer to the commissioners of the Minehead turnpikes.—At Bridgwater, in his 84th year, Mr. J. Read.—Mrs. Scott, of Cheriton Hill.—At Yard House, near Taunton, Miss Eleanor Halliday, a lady of amiable manners, and a truly consistent character.—At the Hot Wells, the Rev. Mr. Edwards.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Taylor, of Coseley, to Miss Anne Farmer, of Willenhall. The united ages of this bold and animated couple amount to 140 years!—At Newcastle-under-Line, Mr. J. Bebby, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Mellard.—At Colwich, James Macdonald, esq. M. P. only son of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to Miss Elizabeth Sparrow, second daughter of J. S. S. esq. of Bishton.—At West Bromwich, Mr. W. Whitehouse, nailmonger and merchant, to Miss Hately, daughter of Mr. J. H. iron-master, of Ettingshall.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 83, Mrs. Davis, relict of the late Alderman W. D. of Northampton.—Mr. S. Roberts, dealer in horses, of Derby. Being at Litchfield during the races, and upon the course, he was, by some casualty, unfortunately thrown from his horse, in consequence of which, his skull was so much fractured by the fall, that he expired in the course of a few hours.—At Stafford, J. Collins, esq.—At Wolverhampton, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. F. Andrews, ironmonger.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. H. attorney.—At Bury, aged 76, Mrs. Daven, a maiden lady, sister of Sir Charles D. bart.—At Lowestoft, in consequence, as it is stated, of having eaten too many gooseberries which he had swallowed whole, aged 13, Master Whiteker.

At Beccles, aged 59, Mr. J. Algar, farmer, late master of the White Lion inn.—At Brandon, Mrs. Willett, wife of Mr. W. banker.—At Saxmundham, C. Baker, gent.—At Walpole, aged 86, the Rev. Mr. Walker, dissenting minister.—At Mellor, the Rev. J. Freeland, rector of Hatchiston.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died.] At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. H. Stubbs, third son of Walter S. esq.—At Studley Castle, aged 77, Philip Lyttleton, esq.—At Wotton Wawell, aged 74, the Rev. Dan. Gaches, justice of the peace for this county. He was formerly fellow and tutor of King's College, Cambridge, and was generally allowed to possess considerable learning and uncommon vigour of intellect. He was rector of Long Compton, in this county, for many years; but afterwards having obtained the consent of the patrons, viz. the provost and fellows of Eton College, he resigned the living in favour of his nephew.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Keswick, J. Bree, esq. nephew of Sir Martin Stapleton, of Mytons, in Yorkshire, to Miss Eliza Barcroft, second daughter of Joseph B. esq.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. B. Herd, shearman.—At Grange, near Kendal, aged 53, the Rev. James Freeman, late of Wakefield.—At Underbarrow, near Kendal, aged 62, Mrs. A. Hervey, wife of the Rev. Mr. H.

YORKSHIRE.

Some account of the public gate in the castle of York. In its spacious area of about four acres, stands the noble county-hall, in which are two courts, one for the trial of criminals, and the other for civil suits. The prison for debtors appears exactly in the centre of the area, to which there is an ascent, by a fine flight of stone steps, to a floor, on which are eight rooms, sixteen feet square, and twelve feet in height. Above these are eleven rooms for common-side debtors: these are all free wards, laid out in such a judicious manner, as to be airy and healthy, and the lobbies or passages leading to them are spacious and lofty. On the ground floor are apartments appropriated to the use of the gaoler and his family. The felon's court is entered by a descent of five steps; it is, however, confessedly too small to answer its proper purpose, being only eighteen yards in length by fifteen in breadth. Before this court, on the outside of the iron pallisadoes, stands the pump, which supplies all the numerous tenants of the prison, with excellent spring water. The day-room, as it is called, for men, is twenty-four feet in length, by fifteen in breadth, and it is provided with a fire-place. From this room, there proceed two passages, which contain nineteen sleeping cells, each of them about twenty-four yards square, with boarded oak floors and arched roofs. Out of the court there is another passage leading to the chapel, in which are eight sleeping cells, nine feet in length, by six in breadth. It should not be omitted, that all the above cells are well ventilated and dry. The room for condemned prisoners, called 'Pompey's Parlour,' is about six yards square; and it is sufficiently light to enable its unhappy occupiers to read. On the west side of the prison appears a court-yard of a semicircular shape, for the reception of young offenders. As an adjunct to this, there is a day-room, and accommodations for about fifteen prisoners. To each cell the county supplies rugs for bedding, varying in number, according to the season of the year. Criminals intended for trial are regularly allowed a sixteen ounce loaf of good wheaten bread, with two ounces of good cheese, every morning. Transports who have been convicted at the castle, have what is called the king's allowance of 2s. 0d. a week, 1s. 0d. paid in money, and 1s. in bread. Transports convicted at the Quarter Sessions have an allowance of 2s. per week, viz. one shilling paid in money, by that particular riding from which they are sent, and 1s. in bread. Women felons are kept entirely separate from the men, in the new building which has been erected on the east side of the castle-yard, where there are two large sleeping rooms and a work-room set apart for them; there is also a court-yard, a wash-house, and other conveniences. On the second story are two large and convenient rooms that are commonly used for an infirmary. Very particular care is taken that such persons as come to the jail, in a ragged and dirty condition, be clean washed, and that they put on the county clothing. The corporation of the city of York is now very properly building a new prison, sufficiently large to supersede the necessity of any other: may we not hope and reasonably expect that the city will imitate the county, in liberality of conduct, and

by taking down and consolidating the gaols of St. Peter and Ouse-bridge, efface from the minds of the citizens, the remembrance that such horrid places of confinement ever existed.

A few weeks ago, a grampus, of the species that is very common in the German ocean, by chance dropped into shoal-water, on the coast of Holderness, which being observed by some men who are appointed to watch the beacon on Aldborough cliff, he was shot at, and otherwise ill treated, but on the water rising he retreated, and has not shewn himself there since. From this simple fact, a marvellous relation of a most wonderful circumstance has been ingeniously manufactured, and circulated throughout all the provincial papers, viz. that a large shark having been seen on the Yorkshire coast, a boat was sent out from Aldborough, with five or six men on board, to exert their utmost endeavours to destroy such a most ferocious animal. That this aquatic monster, observing the people on board, made up to them with the greatest velocity, and commencing his attack, received a deep stab from a hayfork, the consequence of which was, that the shark retreated, but that after a few minutes he returned to the attack with redoubled fury, striking at the boat, so as to place it in imminent danger of upsetting, and that at length, after receiving several wounds, it was observed to roll about in all the agony of pain, and then suddenly disappeared, &c.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for power to make and maintain a new navigable cut or canal from the town of Headon to the town of Poul in Holderness.

Mr. Gibson, shipbuilder of the town of Kingston upon Hull, has lately opened his new dry dock at that opulent and commercial emporium. This dock is situated on the eastern side of the river Hull, or the old harbour, and is a very fine one, being sufficiently capacious to receive two vessels, one of the capacity of 179 tons, and another of 292 tons. The dimensions of the dock are as follows: length 150 feet; width 50 ditto; and width of the gates 30 ditto.

The Dock Company of Hull have lately printed different advertisements in the Hull papers, desiring to make proposals to contract with individuals, for the excavation of the Humber and Lock Pit, the contractors to find the earth, waggons, wheelbarrows, stages, planks, and all other requisite materials, except iron railways, which will be provided at the expence of the Dock Company; also for the driving of the piles, and framing of the floors for the foundation of the said Lock Pit, and also for executing the stone and brick-work of the lock and walls of the said Cumberland Dock, and also for supplying the Dock Company with 300 loads of good Memel timber, for the purpose of carrying on and completing the works of the said Humber Dock.

Married.] At Ackworth, Mr. Nath. Pryer, proprietor of the bridge foundry in Leeds, to Miss E. Gregory.—At Doncaster, N. B. Hodgson, esq. of Brasseton Hall, to Miss J. E. Sowerby, youngest daughter of major general S.—T. Belk, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Cuttle, of South Helmley, near Wakefield.—W. Elwell, esq. of Shelf iron works, near Bradford, to Miss Sutcliffe, of Washer-lane, near Halifax.—The Rev. J. Johnson of Warrington, Lancashire, to Miss Crawshand, of Byerley Hall, near Bradford.—At Otley, the Rev. Mr. Rye, to Miss Foster.—At Rotherham, Mr. M. Phillips, dissenting minister, to Miss Esther Deakin, of Attercliffe.—At Leeds, Mr. J. Sketton, of Cheapside, London, to Miss Dunsley.—T. Wood, esq. of North Cave, to Miss Mathews, of Portsmouth, Hants, and sister to Capt. Mathews, of the royal artillery.—At Hull, Mr. W. Oldfield, ironmonger, to Miss M. Outram, daughter of Mr. Benj. Outram.

Died.] At York, Jos. Walker, esq. late of Leeds.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. J. B. toyman.—Aged 29, Mrs. Longster, wife of capt. G. L. of Keldhead, near Pickering.—Aged 57, Mr. H. Meadley, of the Globe public house, in the Shambles. At Hull, aged 55, Mr. Fred. Wilkinson, a well known performer on the slack-wire, and brother to the late Mrs. Mountain, actress, of Drury-lane theatre.—Aged 37, lieut. T. Lane, late of the Charter armed ship.—Aged 64, C. Shipman, esq. merchant, and eldest brother of the Trinity House, of which corporation he had been twice warden.—G. Roberts, esq. formerly of Beverly, and brother to A. Roberts, esq. M. P.—At Leeds, aged 28, Mr. A. Bottomley, liquor merchant, and formerly a bookseller.—Mr. Hodgson, many years master of an Academy in Park-lane.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER, 1805.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out.	T. in H.	C	Wind	Weather, &c. Rain, 1,64
1	7	29.78	60	65.5	62	4	WNW 1 . less cloudy at times: shower
	2	29.82	69	67.5	56	4	WNW 1 . more cloudy and little rain at eve
2	7	30.08	53.5	59	62	3	N 1 : cloudy
	2	30 10	63.5	65	56	5	N 1 . less cloudy at times
3	7	30.02	54	59	60	4	W 1
	2	29 98	65.5	65	58	4	WSW 2 . more cloudy and rain at times
4	7	29.89	60	63.5	63	4	WSW 1 . chiefly fine
	2	29.86	68.5	65.5	57	3	SW 1 hazy, chiefly cloudy and little rain at times
5	7	29.75	62.5	65	62	4	S 1 hazy . more wind and fine
	2	29 83	70.5	67	57	3	SW 3 . calm and clear eve: much rain . thunder
6	7	29.73	61	65.5	65	6	WSW 1 rain and violent clap of thunder . more wind and fine
	2	29.63	69.5	67.5	54	3	S 3 . less wind
7	7	29.63	60.5	64.5	59	5	S 2 chiefly cloudy and little rain at times
	2	29.48	64	65.5	61	5	SSW 2 . little rain at times . fine eve: little rain
8	7	29 67	58	63	62	3	SW 2 . cloudy . fine
F	2	29.77	65	65.5	56	2	WSW 2 . cloudless eve
9	7	30.06	53.5	62	60	0	W 1 hazy
	2	30.17	65	64.5	56	3	W 2 hazy night
10	7	30.30	53.5	61.5	59	3	W 1 hazy
	2	30.28	67	64.5	58	2	WSW 1 hazy . thick upward and drizzly at times
11	7	30.22	62.5	65	64	h	SW 0 . cloudy . less cloudy at times
	2	30.19	68.5	66.5	61	5	WSW 1 . less cloudy at times: thick upward
12	7	30.19	61.5	65	64	h	SW 1 drizzly . gentle rain . fine
	2	30.20	68	67	60	3	WNW 1 hazy . less cloudy night
13	7	30.24	55	62.5	61	2	WSW 1 hazy
	2	30.24	67	66	58	4	WSW 1 . less cloudy . thick upward . clear night
14	7	30.30	58.5	64.5	62	1	WSW 1
	2	30.34	68.5	66.5	57	2	WSW 1 hazy . bright night
15	7	30.34	55.5	63.5	61	1	WSW 0 hazy . foggy . fine
	2	30.30	67.5	66	60	1	SW 1
16	7	30.18	56	63	64	h	SW 0 not cloudy . foggy . fine
	2	30.09	72	67	56	2	SSW 1 . clear night: cloudy
17	7	30.10	59.5	64.5	62	5	SW 1 . fine
	2	30.08	69 5	66.5	53	3	SW 2 . calm and clear night: cloudy
18	7	30.13	59	64.5	66	f	SSW 0 . cloudy . fine
	2	30.10	71	69	61	0	S 1
19	7	29.99	63.5	67	62	1	SE 1 . cloudy . rain: fine
	2	30 02	68	68.5	62	3	S 1 lightning in w. at eve . thunder and much rain
20	7	30.13	53.5	56	50	1	W 3 [and wind: chiefly fair
	2	30.29	64.5	65.5	52	4	W 2 . clear night: cloudy
21	7	30.17	58	53	62	4	SSE 2 . fine: little rain
	2	29.94	61	63.5	58	3	S 2
22	7	30.02	54	61.5	60	2	NW 2 . cloudy . rain at times
	2	30.12	60	62	61	5	NNW 1 . little rain . fine eve: cloudy
23	7	30.26	51.5	58.5	59	h	NW 1 little wet . cloudy
N	2	30.26	61	61.5	59	4	NNW 1 . fine . little rain . fine
24	7	30.28	47	58	60	3	NW 1 foggy . fine
	2	30.28	57	59	54	2	N 1 . clear night
25	7	30.31	43	53	58	1	N 1 hazy
	2	30.31	57	56.5	56	2	WNW 1 hazy . cloudy night: little wet
26	7	30.31	53	57.5	62	4	WNW 1 . nne: cloudy
	2	30.30	61	60	58	5	WNW 1 . little wet at night: fine
27	7	30.38	51	57.5	60	1	N 1 hazy
	2	30.40	61	60.5	59	3	N 1 hazy . thick upward at times
28	7	30.49	53	58.5	63	h	N 0 . more thick upward . fine
	2	30.58	60.5	61.5	58	3	N 1 . thick upward at times in the night
29	7	30.76	51	59	62	h	N 1 . fine
	2	30.76	60	60.5	53	2	NNE 1 . clear eve
30	7	30.72	46	55.5	60	2	NNE 1 . more cloudy
	2	30.66	59.5	59	59	4	N 1

PRICES OF STOCKS from Sept. 26, to Oct. 23, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Prince's Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805 Sep.													
26	Shut	Shut	58⅛ ⅛	Shut	88¼	Shut	Shut	Shut	58¼	9¼	180½	———	Par
27	—	—	58⅛ ¼	—	88¼	—	—	—	58	9¼	—	———	Par
28	—	—	58¼ ¼	—	88⅞	—	—	—	58⅛	9¼	—	1s. dis.	Par
30	—	—	58¾ ⅜	—	89⅞	—	—	—	58¼	9¼	—	1s. dis.	Par
Oct.													
1	—	—	58½ ⅜	—	89	—	—	—	58⅛	9¼	182	1s. dis.	Par
2	—	—	58¾ ½	—	89⅛	—	—	—	58⅛	—	—	1s. dis.	Par
3	—	—	58¾ ⅝	—	89	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	Par
4	—	—	58⅛ ¾	—	88⅞	—	—	—	58	—	—	1s. dis.	Par
5	—	—	58⅛ ⅞	—	88¾	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	(new) 1s. pm.
7	—	—	58⅜ ⅞	—	88⅞	—	—	—	Shut	Shut	—	1s. dis.	(old) Par 1s. pm.
8	—	—	58½ ⅞	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	(new) 1s. pm.
9	—	—	58¾ ⅞	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	(old) Par 1s. pm.
10	—	—	58¾ ⅞	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	183	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
11	186ex d	57¾ ex div	58⅝ ¾	74½ ex di.	89⅛	—	16½ex d	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
12	—	57⅞ do.	58½ ¾	74½ do.	89⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	3s. pm.
14	—	58 do.	58¾ ⅞	74¾ do.	89¼	—	16½ex d	—	—	—	183¾	Par	2s. pm.
15	188ex d	58 do.	58⅞ ⅞	74⅞ do.	89⅜	—	16½ do.	—	—	—	—	Par	2s. pm.
16	188 do.	58 do.	58⅞ ⅞	74⅞ do.	89⅜	—	16½do.	—	—	—	—	Par	2s pm.
17	187½do	58 do.	58¾ ⅞	7 4½do.	89½	—	16½ do	—	—	—	—	Par	2s. pm.
18	St.	Luke											
19	—	58 do.	58⅝ ¾	74¾ do.	89⅛	—	16½ do.	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
21	—	58 do.	85¾ ⅞	74¾ do.	89⅛	—	16½ do.	2ex div	—	—	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
22	189 do.	58 do.	58⅝ ⅞	74⅞ do.	89⅜	—	16½ do.	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
23	189½do	57⅞ do.	58¾ ½	74¾ do.	89⅜	—	16½ do.	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll, of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Oct. 19, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	76	0	39	9	36	1	34	6
Surrey	80	0	41	8	37	0	36	0
Hertford	72	4	40	6	39	10	29	0
Bedford	65	4	43	0	33	9	27	9
Huntin.	67	9	——		37	3	26	0
Northa.	74	2	45	6	36	10	28	0
Rutland	83	6	48	0	42	0	26	0
Leicestr.	86	2	47	0	45	0	27	3
Notting.	81	4	54	6	45	4	30	4
Derby	86	8	——		47	0	31	4
Stafford	90	10	——		47	8	30	4
Salop	86	2	51	1	50	2	28	4
Herefor.	84	3	51	2	46	7	26	10
Wor'str.	95	2	52	1	49	4	31	4
Warwic.	97	4	50	0	49	4	31	9
Wilts	81	8	——		43	2	33	10
Berks	75	11	46	0	34	9	32	1
Oxford	81	10	——		38	4	29	7
Bucks	75	9	——		36	10	31	10
Brecon	91	2	57	7	48	9	24	6
Montgo	79	7	——		45	7	22	10
Radnor	86	1	——		43	6	28	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	68	0	42	0	33	9	37	0
Kent	75	4	40	0	38	6	39	10
Sussex	82	10	——		——		39	8
Suffolk	71	6	37	1	34	1	28	10
Cambridge	74	3	——		33	11	23	10
Norfolk	68	4	32	0	33	1	25	10
Lincoln	75	9	43	0	39	2	24	8
York	67	5	47	9	39	7	26	5
Durham	66	5	——		——		25	0
Northumberland	68	4	46	0	38	4	28	2
Cumberland	75	6	48	2	42	0	24	9
Westmorland	91	3	61	0	39	10	28	4
Lancaster	84	4	——		——		28	11
Chester	83	7	——		——		26	6
Flint	87	8	——		——		27	8
Denbigh	86	0	——		48	0	27	2
Anglesea	——		——		40	0	22	0
Carnarvon	77	4	——		36	8	22	0
Merioneth	90	0	——		50	4	25	6
Cardigan	81	7	——		——		——	
Pembroke	70	8	——		35	4	18	2
Carmarthen	83	3	——		42	4	19	7
Glamorgan	85	2	——		40	1	20	0
Gloucester	94	11	——		48	1	28	11
Somerset	92	9	——		44	2	28	3
Monmouth	98	2	——		48	0	——	
Devon	89	1	——		40	9	26	8
Cornwall	86	8	——		40	7	26	9
Dorset	88	5	——		42	0	34	10
Hants	84	10	——		38	10	36	4

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 81s. 4d.; Rye 46s. 3d.; Barley 4 1s. 4d.; Oats 28s. 4d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE intelligence respecting the late crop of wheat continues still, in general, highly satisfactory; the quantity per acre is found to be considerable, and the quality and weight superior to many of the last years; there is nevertheless, as we apprehended, from the coldness of the Summer, much black and smutty wheat, little of which has yet found its way to market. The crops of seeds and turnips, were highly benefitted by timely rains; and are generally abundant, as are the potatoes: nothing particularly new on these heads has transpired.

Wheat sowing in the strong lands, is backward, on account of their extreme hardness and drought, previous to the rains, but the farmers are diligently fetching up lost time, and should the weather continue as at present, favourable, the seed will soon be all happily got into the earth; one very important step towards a future good crop. There is very little old corn of any kind in the country.

Of live stock, the price of fat is lower, that of stores or lean, dearer, on account of the abundance of sheep, and the certainty of vast demand in the spring. Good horses, notwithstanding the season of the year, continue at high prices. New inclosures and various improvements are going on with energy in many parts of the country.

At Smithfield the markets very large, Beef and Mutton 4 to 5s. per stone, sink the offal; Veal 5s. upwards; Dairy Pork 5s. 6d. to 6s.; Bacon 6s.

Middlesex, October 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from SEPT. 24, 1805, to OCT. 22, 1805.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	761	1446	Males	697	1356
Females	685		Females	659	

Whereof have died under two years old 469

Between

2 and 5 -	192	50 and 60 -	93
5 and 10 -	76	60 and 70 -	6
10 and 20 -	45	70 and 80 -	46
20 and 30 -	90	80 and 90 -	18
30 and 40 -	121	90 and 100 -	2
40 and 50 -	127		

Peck Loaf 4s 4d, 4s 6d, 4s 2d, 4s 2d.

Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

August 27, 1805, to September 21, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

BELLAMY, J. & E. Brigstock, Northamptonshire, butchers (Markham, Northampton.) Bambridge, J. Walsingham, Durham, draper (Willis, Durham.) Blakeston, Kingston upon Hull, grocer (Conyers, Driffield, Yorkshire.) Badcock, J. Paternoster Row, bookseller (Bagby, Temple.) Boon, R. Chedzoy, Somersetshire, jobber of cattle (Bovs, Bridgewater.) Burton, Bettoundsditch, slopseller (Adams, Old Jewry.)

Cline, W. Islington Green, corndealer (Wright & Bovill, Chancery Lane.)

Doyle, J. St. Paul's, Covent Garden, china and glassman (Nayler, Great-Newport-street.) Davis, R. Aldermanbury, warehouse-man (Milne & Co. Old Jewry.)

Evans, D. Southampton-court, linen-draper (Sheppard, Bartlett's-buildings.)

Favell, M. High-street Borough, linen-draper (Nayler, T. & J. Great Newport-street.)

Gibbs, J. Peterborough, Northamptonshire, draper (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.) Gahagan, J. Broad-street-chambers, merchant (Day, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.) Golden, J. Bury St. Edmund's, draper (Dickinson, and Co. Bury St. Edmund's.) Griffiths, F. Threadneedle-street, apothecary (Gregson & Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Hamer, R. Saville-row, wine merchant, (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.) Hoffman, D. Belton-street, Long-acre, cheese-monger (Hodgson, Charles-street St. James's-street.) Hasselwood, jun. Scarborough, ship owner (Robson, Scarborough.)

Jones, J. Carnarvon, draper (Williams, Carnarvon.) Johnson, J. Holborn-hill, linen-draper (Freanch & Co. Castle-street, Holborn.) Jenkins, T. & J. F. Wollen, High-street, Borough, and Chichester, Sussex, linen-drapers (Few, New North-street, Red-lion-square.) Jenkins, W. Bristol, broker (Mellin, Bristol.)

Leo, C. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant (Montefiore, Finch-lane.) Lord, F. Skinner's-street, Somerstown, tallow-chandler (Mills & Co. Parliament-street.)

Mian, J. Northampton, iron-monger (Howes, Northampton.) Macklin, A. Compton-street, Soho, linen-draper (Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street) Morrison, W. Pill-marsh, Gloucestershire, coal merchant (Dowling Chewmagna, Somersetshire.)

Pringle, M. Walworth, corndealer, (Martin, Upper Thames-street.

Robinson, M. & J. Ibbetson, Drury-lane, grocer (Hurd, Temple.)

Scott, T. Bethnall-green, broker (Hall, Castle-court, Budge-row..)

Travers, W. & J. Bate, Warrington, Lancashire, grocer (Fitchett, Warrington.)

Watred, J. N. Birmingham, woollen-draper (Whately, Birmingham.) White, J. & W. Fernibough, Manchester, callico printers (Johnson & Co. Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Abbott, T. Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, liquor merchant. Aplin, O. Banbury, Oxfordshire, scrivener, Oct. 18. Arthur G. Shipley-mill, Northumberland, miller, Oct. 28. Andrews, G. Holybourne, Hampshire, tanner, Nov. 4.

Bell, J. Old City Chambers, wine merchant, Nov. 4. Burton, J. and J. Hirst, Manchester, timber merchants, Oct. 29. Bellamy, T. & J. Birmingham, japanners, Oct. 22. Berridge R. Old City Chambers, merchant, Nov. 5. Birkett, G. Kendall, Westmoreland, brandy merchant, Nov. 12. Bird, W. W. Coventry, silk manufacturer, Dec. 17. Bryon, W. St. Mary-at-hill, brandy merchant, Oct. 26. Bowman, J. Water-lane, brandy merchant, Dec. 7. Birch, E. & W. and W. Marsh, Fleet-street, paper-stainers, Nov. 12. Batson W. Oxford, glassman, Nov. 2. Blakewell, R. Brydge's-street, Covent-garden, coffee-house keeper, Nov. 2. Bishop, J. and J. Terry, Maidstone, upholsterers, Nov. 5. Barnes, R. Durham, mercer, Nov. 19. Barnes, J. Fleet-street, stationer, Nov. 12.

Clarke, F. Rotherhithe-street, mariner, Nov. 16. Cole, J. Northtawton, Devon, shop-keeper, Oct. 23. Chaddock, J. and R. Keay, Wigan, Lancashire potters, Oct. 28. Copp, J. and R. Walker, Stratford, Essex, calico-printers, Oct. 19. Campbell B. Prince's-square, Ratcliffe-highway, insurance broker, Oct. 15. Cook, J. Warren-

street, Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper, Nov. 16. Croft, L. St. James's-street, coffee-house keeper, Nov. 5. Coleman, J. Fetter-lane, painter, Nov. 16. Coleman, J. Clare-market, poulterer, Jan. 21.

Dodd, W. Oxford-street, carver and gilder, Oct. 29. Dixon, J. and W. F. Exeter, merchants, Nov. 7. Dennett, E. Gray's-inn-lane, cow-keeper, Nov. 5.

Duffin, M. & N. Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, linen-drapers, Oct. 22. Darling, S. Bowling-street, Dean's-yard, Westminster, grocer, Oct. 26. Davis, H. Portsea, Southampton, merchant, Nov. 2. Dawson, J. Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, steel manufacturer, Nov. 30. Dixon, J. Duke's-place, Pimlico, carpenter, Nov. 5.

Emmett, R. Withnell, and P. Baldwin, Houghton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, Oct. 30. Eyne, B. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant, Nov. 2. Eccles, T. and B. T. Holbrook, Watling-street, warehousemen, Nov. 30.

Fitt, T. Swansea, haberdasher, Nov. 30. Fenwick, T. J. Penzance, Cornwall, linen-draper, Oct. 19. Fullwood, J. Barbican, pawn-broker, Nov. 2. Fozard, J. sen. and L. and J. Park-lane, stable-keepers, Oct. 29, Fitton, E. Bolton on the Moors, Lancashire, milliner, Nov. 2.

Garland M. Grove-street, Deptford, victualler, Nov. 12. Grindred J. and M. Guest, Manchester, cotton merchants, Oct. 28. Geddes, A. Mark-lane, merchant, Nov. 20. Gardner, J. Newcastle-under-Line, ironmonger, Oct. 29. Groom, J. Chiswell-street, stablekeeper, Nov. 5.

Hawkins, J. sen. Rotherhithe-wall, boat builder, Nov. 4. Howard, S. the younger, Halesworth, Suffolk, grocer, Oct. 23. Haigh, J. Kent-street Borough, stage-master, Nov. 2. Hartley, S. Grassington, Yorkshire, mercer, Nov. 5. Harman, J. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, haberdasher, Nov. 5. Humphries, W. jun. Old Fish-street, grocer, Nov. 5. Hudson, R. Warton, Yorkshire, horse jobber, Nov. 7. Hawkesworth, Strand, linen-draper, Nov. 16. Hoffman, A. B. Charles-street, Covent-garden, tailor, Dec. 7. Holden, G. the younger, Kingston upon Hull, merchant, Nov. 15.

James, J. Truro, Cornwall, money scrivener, Oct. 25. Jackson, J. Oxford-street, linen-draper, Oct. 22. Ingram, J. Strand, hatter, Oct. 22. James, H. St. Mary Axe, merchant, Oct. 26. Jarratt, J. the younger, Water-lane, Tower-street, broker, Nov. 16. Jacks, W. Bristol, merchant, November 30.

Knight, T. Canterbury, shopkeeper, Oct. 29. King, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, porter dealer, Nov. 14. Keir, L. Throgmorton-street, merchant, November 12.

Loft, J. C. & L. Friday-street, warehousemen, Oct. 29. Lincoln J. St. George's fields, baker, Nov. 2. Lichigary, S. and M. Dunsford, Basinghall-street, merchants, Nov. 16. Lees, J. & S. Halifax, Yorkshire, merchants, Oct. 25. Lucas, W. N. St. Alban's, surgeon. Nov. 2. Leeming, T. and W. Chapman, Preston, Lancashire, worsted manufacturers, Dec. 16. Lane, J. T. Fraser, and T. Boylston, Nicholas-lane, merchants, Dec. 5. Lewis, J. Lamb's-buildings, Bunhill-row, carver and gilder, Jan. 21. Lewis, T. W. Falmouth, merchant, Nov. 19.

Morrey, J. C. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 15. Miller, J. Hammersmith, wheelwright, Oct. 26. Mackellar, D. Savage Gardens, London, wine merchant, Oct. 26. Massey, C. St. Catherine's, Tower, wharfinger, Nov. 12. Moyle, T. Newcastle-under-Line, draper, Oct. 29. Morgan, P. and A. Strother, Crescent, Minories, merchants, Dec. 7. Mackenzie, M. Fleet-street, vintner, Nov. 2 Morley, W. Shoe-lane, baker, Dec. 19. M'Kinlay, D. and A. M. Belesario, Size-lane, merchants, Nov. 12.

Oxenham, W. Exeter, tallow chandler, Oct. 23 and 30. Oliver de Perrin, C. F. Duke-street, Manchester-square, victualler, Oct. 29.

Parie, J. Oxford, brandy merchant, Nov. 2. Petrie, J. Kempton, and J. Ward, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers, Nov. 29. Poole, R. Prospect place, St. George's-fields, linen-draper, Nov. 2.

Roberts, J. Ashford, Kent, silversmith, Nov. 2. Read, A. Aldermanbury, warehouseman, Nov. 26. Rose, C. St. Ann's, Westminster, cheesemonger, Oct. 29. Robinson, T. Charlotte-street, Portland Place, victualler, Oct. 29. Rouse, J. Sudbury, Suffolk, linen-draper, Dec. 2. Richardson, R. Page's Walk, Bermondsey, glue-maker, Nov. 2. Riley, E. Strand, dealer in music, Nov. 16. Riskman, J. C. Bridge-street, Westminster, mercer,

Nov. 16. Read, John Peter, and Robert, Fordingbridge, Hants, callico printers, Nov. 16.

Schenider, J. H. Bow-lane, merchant, Nov. 29 Stephens, W. Exeter, sadler, Oct. 18. Skegg, F. David-street, Berkley-square, oilman, Oct. 19. Stephenson, C. Parliament-street, Westminster, stationer, Nov. 2. Stratton, G. and H. Blackfriars-road, ironmongers, Nov. 2. Stork, J. Great Driffield, Yorkshire, merchant, Dec. 2. Shalcross, S. and R. Barnes, Manchester, cotton-spinners, Oct. 31. Style, E. South Moltan, Devon, woollen-draper, Oct. 29. Stephens, J. Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 8. Smith, T. White Hart, Deptford, victualler, Nov. 2. Smee, J. Newington-place, Surrey, potter, November 16.

Tracy, W. Portsea, Hants, slopseller, Nov. 2. Towseland, J. Paradise-row, Chelsea, rectifier, Nov. 30. Took, J. Methwold, Norfolk, grocer, Oct. 15. Tunmings, J. B. Portsea, grocer, Nov. 5. Townsend, Job, Barnsby, Yorkshire, grocer, Oct. 29. Taylor, J. Worcester, draper, Nov. 26. Thomas T. and H. Cameron, Birmingham, factors, Nov. 6.

Virtue, T. Hammersmith, carpenter, Oct. 29. Valery, J. Artillery-place, merchant, Dec. 19.

Wilkinson, G. Fenchurch-street, mercer, Nov. 2. Wheatley, J. Mark-lane, corn factor, Nov. 5. Whittle, J. Wheelon, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer, Oct. 30. Wade, T. Great St. Helen's, drug merchant, Nov. 19. Walford, R. Chester, brewer, Oct. 28. Wallis, J. E. Colchester, Essex, merchant, Oct. 29. Williams, J. Llanlidan, Denbighshire, dealer in cattle, Nov. 23. Withelmi, H. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, merchant, Nov. 16.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent, J. R. from St. Alban's, is informed, that Major Cartwright's admirable and well-written Letters to the Duke of Bedford, on the State of the Nation, mentioned in our last Number amongst our Literary Notices, is now before the public, and our Correspondent, of course, will be enabled to read and judge for himself; but we shall, however, in our critical department, take an early opportunity of passing our judgment upon it. We perfectly agree with our Correspondent, that the subject in question is, at this very critical juncture, of the highest importance to every Briton, from the highest to the lowest; and we are happy to see such a splendid subject in such able and masterly hands.

The truly excellent abridgment of Aristotle's Poetics, communicated by our very valuable Correspondent, Gaunt Notegore, shall appear in the first Number of our next Volume.

W. B.'s favour, and several other very interesting Correspondents, are duly received and will appear in our next,

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The Numbers of the Universal Magazine already published, are embellished with highly finished portraits, containing also biographical memoirs, of Dr. Richard Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff; Dr. Letsom; Right Hon. Henry Addington; General Moreau; Dr. Joseph Priestley; General Pichegru; Dr. James Sims Pres. Med. Society, London; Wm. Coxe; A. M. F. R. S. F. A. S. John Pinkerton, Esq. the Young Roscius, in the character of Frederick; Colonel Sir R. T. Wilson, K. M. T. Right Hon. William Pitt; Hon. Charles James Fox; Benjamin West, Esq. F, R. S. William Paley, D. D. Archdeacon of Carlisle. With an accurate Map of St. Domingo, and the Windward Islands of the West Indies; as also, a Plate of a Machine for raising Water by the Wind.

This work, which is esteemed an excellent companion on a long voyage, as well as a very profitable article of commerce, forms a volume every six months, price 10s. 6d. neatly half bound and lettered,

ERRATA—In the Modern Discoveries, page 264 of our last, for "that great mathematician and universal genius"—read, "that great mathematician and universal genius, Leibnitz, &c. &c."

The Reformer, page 323, for "*Collins* lives"—read, "*Cottius* lives."

Life of Scanderbeg, page 328, 2d column, instead of, "would appear altogether astonishing, &c."—read, "the fact would appear, &c."

Motto to the Reformer, page 322, "for quicqui dagunt," read "quicquid agunt, &c."